Gold opened in New York yesterday at 100¾; closed at 100¾@100⅝.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in New York yesterday at 12 3-16c; in Liverpool at 6 11-16d.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds mostly southerly, stationary or higher pressure.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., August 29, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Hum.	Direction of Wind	Weather
7 a.m.	29.00	75	90	...	Hazy.
1 p.m.	28.98	77	71	N.W.	Cloudy.
9 p.m.	29.00	73	90	S	Rainy.
Means.	29.0	74	84		

Maximum temperature, 83°
Minimum temperature 73°
Maximum heat of the direct rays of sun 142.
Rainfall .05 inches.

S. J. ENDORIS, State Ag'l Dep't.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

In our issue of Wednesday was printed a short editorial paragraph in which reference was made by name to Colonel Willis A. Hawkins and making further allusions to matters that had been reported concerning him, and relating to private affairs in which we were interested. The paragraph in question was written upon the impulse and under the influence of strong aggravation and to these facts must be attributed the intent of its language. Since its appearance a full conference has been had over the subject matter between the interested parties and whatever was in doubt, or was misunderstood, has received complete and satisfactory explanation. As the provocation led to the public comment in question we now cheerfully make fully as public the fact of the amicable and satisfactory conclusion of the difference. Col. Hawkins is a prominent and esteemed citizen of our state and nothing less than a sense of duty would have led up to cast a reflection upon him. As we are convinced, after conference over the matter, that he was not open to the comments made, it is a pleasure to place him right upon the record and to say that we again accord to him the same full measure of esteem with which we have always regarded him. His conduct in this matter has given renewed evidence of the gentlemanly and honorable traits which adorn manhood and win the admiration of good men in all the walks of life.

The Yellow Fever.

A summary of last night's dispatches shows that during the past twenty-four hours there were 140 new cases and 49 deaths at New Orleans, 90 new cases and 70 deaths at Memphis and 129 new cases and 17 deaths at Vicksburg.

TO RAISE FUNDS.

The Weather vs. the Rossini Club

For reason of the inclemency of the weather for the past week the Rossini musical club has been somewhat impeded in its progress of preparing a programme for an entertainment which we hope will be given soon for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Prof. Kruger, the director, has not been able to get out his force for rehearsals. Some of the members live quite a distance from the hall of the Rossini club and as a consequence it will be impossible for them to respond until there is a break in the weather. We understand that just as soon as it is possible the entertainment will be given. The club prefer to put it off a few days and present a fine programme rather than give the entertainment now which would prove very unsatisfactory not only to the audience but those who propose to take part in it.

Our friend Mat O'Brien has written from Columbus that he will come up and assist in the entertainment as soon as it is ready to be given. Mat's assistance will amount to a great deal and we hope to see him among the number when the curtain rolls up.

THORNTON ON THE TRAIL.

He Will Open the Campaign at Jonesboro on Wednesday.

Those who have heretofore doubted the genuineness of Col. M. E Thornton's independent candidacy for congress in this district will now doubt no longer. He arrived at the office of THE CONSTITUTION last night at exactly 10:32½ o'clock with the impressive announcement that in the charming little city of

JONESBORO ON WEDNESDAY

coming, he would proceed to open the campaign with a speech upon the present condition of the country and himself, politically and financially. Col. Thornton is terribly in earnest and proposes to make the race upon solid principles. He will address the people in every county of the district, and as the only original independent of the state, is bound to attract the attention of the masses. He believes in the saying: "When you seek the truth, go to the fountain-head!"

FOR CONGRESS.

Hon. N. J. Hammond.

The following ticket, if elected, will use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the Hon N J Hammond by the Barnesville convention. They belong to the democratic party, which is persistently fighting the ruinous contraction policy of the republicans, which feels the want of an enlarged and healthy currency, and which has not only the disposition to aid the people, claimed by the greenbackers, but has the power to render such aid:

DELEGATES

Dr S D Spalding.
James Banks.
Henry Haney.
C A Collier.
Hoke Smith.
Frank P Rice.

ALTERNATES.

Amos Fox.
Joseph Thompson, jr.
Dr John D Turner.
David Mayer.
R J Griffin.
John H Mcmillin.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNPLEDGED GREENBACK TICKET.

DELEGATES.

Reuben Arnold,
E. J. Roach,
T. J. Prol,
D. P. Hill,
John Thomas,
S. D. Haslett.

ALTERNATES.

R. S. Walters,
T. L. Harrison,
Mote Simmons,
Ed Baldwin,
N. W. Stewart,
E. A. Echolls. 21

Another County Heard From.

The first bale of new cotton from Cobb county was bought yesterday morning by C. H. Strong from W. J. Clay, of Salt Springs, Cobb county. It was ginned by A. A. Simonton, classed middling and brought 10¾ cents. This bale is twenty-one days earlier than the first from Cobb last season. Later in the day Mr. J. F. Lindlay and Mr. W. H. Elliott each brought in and sold a bale to C. H. Strong. Strong is happy now, plenty of cotton in sight and a good chance to see his old friends, whose names are legion. He will be more than happy to see them at his old stand, lately occupied by Messrs. J. Ben Wilson & Co.

Knights of Honor.

Grand Dictator S. H. Shepard, of Augusta, is expected in our city to-night. It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column that our two lodges, Georgia No. 127 and Gate City No. 346, will meet to-night in compliment to the grand dictator of the state as well as for the purpose having of the new work exemplified. The Knights of Honor are in a most flourishing condition, and Georgia is destined at no distant day to take the lead in all orders of the kind. This order is doing much good work for the yellow fever sufferers and will continue to give assistance as long as it is needed.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XL. ATLANTA, GA. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1878. NO 65

MERCY'S MISSION.

TO THE STRICKEN INHABITANTS OF MEMPHIS.

Savannah and Charleston Send 24 Nurses.

The Macon and Western railroad passenger train reached this city yesterday morning, bringing with it nine nurses, who were on their way from Savannah to Memphis for the purpose of nursing the sick in that stricken city. Later in the day a party of

TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS

arrived here from Augusta. They were also nurses and were en route to Memphis. The majority of each party were women above thirty years of age. A few of them were negroes. Each party were under the care of white men, and will remain so until their destination is reached. The entire party wore badges with "Howard Association" printed on them. We are informed that these nurses were procured in

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON,

and are only the forerunners of a large number who are on their way from these two cities to Memphis and the infected section generally. The men and women composing each party were engaged for reason of their experience in the treatment of yellow fever.

Our reporter was informed by one of them that every member of the party had

SERVED AS NURSES

during the epidemic which raged in Savannah and that vicinity two years ago. Each party upon its arrival at Memphis will report at the headquarters of the Howard association, when they will be detailed among the sick. This association is doing a vast amount of good. They have already a large force employed in the saffron fields, and numbers are arriving daily at their destination.

THE CAPITAL GUARDS.

Election of Officers—Trouble About the Second Lieutenancy.

For nearly a week past the Capital Guards, a colored militia company of this city, have been in the agonies of an election for officers. The Guards number some seventy members and exhibit considerable military zeal. In case of a war with Mexico they are ready for marching orders. They are organized under the law of Georgia, and are a part of the military of the state.

The election of officers was concluded last night with the following result:

THE OFFICERS.

C C Wimbish—Captain.
Jackson McHenry—First Lieutenant.
William Gaines—Second Lieutenant.
Howard Garner—Third Lieutenant.
D P Parks—First Sergeant.
A L Brown—Second Sergeant.
J H Davis—Third Sergeant.
A B Foster—Fourth Sergeant.
J H Townes—Ensign.
Squire Mangum—First Corporal.
Isaac Thomas—Second Corporal.
B J Lofton—Third Corporal.
James Anderson—Fourth Corporal.
James Brown—Fifth Corporal.
R J Henry—Treasurer.
W D Moore—Secretary.
B F Gibson—Assistant Secretary.

THE SECOND LIEUTENANCY.

It will be seen that Wm Gaines was the successful aspirant for the second lieutenancy, but we are informed by W B Tunstall, the other aspirant that he deems the election in that respect unfair, and that he will contest the same before the governor seeking to stop Gaines's commission and have a new election ordered. The vote was a tie, and one of Tunstall's supporters had been sent out after a bucket of water. When he returned he was refused the privilege of voting, and so the presiding officer cast the deciding vote and incontinently reduced the aforesaid Tunstall to the ranks.

This trouble promises to make lively times among the colored troops and they will watch for the result with interest.

At Concordia Last Night.

Last evening a large and refined audience gathered at the hall of the Concordia association to witness the rendition of Charles Reade's pastoral drama in three acts, entitled "Dora." The audience numbered at least five hundred persons. This beautiful drama was finely produced under the management of Mr. Auerback, who filled the position of manager with ease and precision. The character of Farmer Allen was finely portrayed by Mr J Auerback, and his acting brought forth applause on several occasions. Mr E Young as Wm Allen was a success, and it is considered that he made quite a "hit" in that character.

Mr H Hanlein as Luke Bloomfield, and Mr H Silberman as Jim Blunt presented their characters with full force.

The acting of "Willie," a child, by little Carrie Dann, was quite fine for one of her years.

Miss Pauline Silberman gave the character of Dora Allen its full force, bringing out that part finely. She received much praise for her fine acting.

Mary Morrison, by Miss Bertha Silberman, displaying some fine acting. Her song was well received and was greeted with much applause.

Upon the conclusion of the play Mr. Charles Guilmard sang the descriptive song, "Man the Life Boat," with fine effect.

The duet, "The Cup of Woe," by Messrs. Charles Guilmard and Emile Guilmard, was one of the most attractive features of the evening and was well received.

The evening's performance concluded with the sketch entitled "An Original Idea," introducing songs, the reading of Burtuzz's speech from Pickwick, and a scene from Marble Heart. Every feature of the evening's entertainment was presented in a very creditable manner.

We understand from Mr Charles Michaels, the vice-president of the association, that $250 was cleared which will be forwarded at once to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers, for whose benefit the entertainment was given. This donation by the Concordia association is a very handsome one, and will ever be remembered by the sufferers in the stricken section.

Through to San Francisco.

A day or two since a small boy, apparently about eleven years of age, reached this city from Seneca City, South Carolina, with the following placard hung around his neck:

This boy, Edwin D Smith, is bound for San Francisco consigned to his father, R Press Smith, Santa Rosa, California. Conductors on the line are specially requested to take him in charge while on their train, and place him on proper trains at transfer points.

His through ticket Atlanta to San Francisco shows his route.

Keep him in the cars while in motion.

On his arrival here he was taken in charge by Mr. W J Houston, general passenger agent Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, and Mr Thomas Nunan, general passenger agent of the Southeastern railway. These two gentlemen showed much attention to the young traveler while here, and

TELEGRAPHED TO THE VARIOUS AGENTS

of the lines over which young Smith would travel to pay him similar attention so that the entire journey might be made without any delay or accident. When the boy reaches his destination he will have traveled 3,000 miles—a pretty good journey for one of his years.

Smith was born in Seneca City, where his has since lived. His father removed to California some years ago when his child was a mere baby in arms. His child goes now to meet him, and will reach there in about one week.

The kindness of Mr W J Houston and Mr Thomas Nunan to the young traveler will ever be remembered by the boy and his father.

Pooling Freights.

A large railroad convention will meet in our city on Thursday next at 10 o'clock. In all probability there will be at least three hundred railroad officials present. The convention will consist of the southern railway and steamship association known as the "Pool" and the officials of the Green line. Their meeting will be for the purpose of arranging pool rates for the business season, and for other matters pertaining to the welfare of the association. THE CONSTITUTION will publish a full report of the interesting features of the meeting.

—From what we hear there will probably be a change of alternate on the greenback ticket, for we are informed that neither Judge Watkins nor Mr. M. E. Simpson are a candidate for the position of alternate to the Barnesville convention.

WHO IS HE?

A Reputed Atlantian Suicides in New York.

The Washington Post of Tuesday has a New York special which reads as follows:

Edward Jumps, dry goods merchant, of Atlanta, Ga., and whose wife keeps a dry goods store in this city, committed suicide to day by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. Despondency on account of sickness is assigned as the cause.

We have inquired of several of our leading dry goods merchants as to

WHO JUMPS IS,

and we cannot find any trace of his identity.

We do not believe any man of this name ever kept a dry goods store in Atlanta. If he did he is known to very few of our people.

The most probable version of the affair is that some southerner named Jumps suicided in New York, and the sensational reporters, unable to find his place of residence, attributed it to Atlanta.

In this connection we would seriously ask why is it that so many curious occurrences at the north are connected by the reporters with people alleged to be from Atlanta?

A few months ago a paragraph went the rounds of all the papers telling how a man with an awful name was engaged to a fair maiden. Both parties, it was said, lived in Atlanta. One day the poor girl accidentally let her foot slip and fell on the stairs to the irreparable injury of her nose. The lover claiming that he had bargained for a girl with a good nose, declared the engagement broken, as well the nose.

After a long and diligent search it was discovered that both parties live a long way from Atlanta, and the accident occurred a thousand miles from here. Now such tales are apt to hurt the city very much.

They give the outside world a bad idea of the faith of our gallant men. Many other tales equally as disreputable have been connected with Atlanta. We protest. The next time we hope the reporters will take pains to find the truth and not take it for granted that because a man comes from south of the Potomac he belongs to Atlanta.

COME OUT.

Meeting of the Young Men's Political Associates.

The young men's political association will hold a rousing meeting to-night at the office of Justice Henry Tanner, on Whitehall street. The meeting will be called to order at 8:30 o'clock by the temporary chairman. Several prominent young politicians will be present, and will present their views in strong speeches. We are informed that there are

SEVERAL PREPARED SPEECHES,

which will be delivered during the meeting. The club is composed entirely of young men, and is a strong institution. They have already held two meetings, which were largely attended and proved very interesting. The first was held in the ball-room of the Markham, and the second at the office of Justice Tanner. The young men should turn out in force to night, an hold a rousing meeting. Justice Tanner will make every arrangement for the comfort of those who will attend.

A Public Report Alluded To.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: It is publicly reported that the so-called greenback delegates headed by "Farmer Arnold," will not abide the action of the Barnesville convention unless that convention adopts the Pittman greenback platform, and that Judge Pittman will run as an independent unless the convention takes him as the man and his platform as the doctrine of the party. How is this? Let the delegates answer.

It is also reported that some of these greenback delegates favor the nomination of Daniel Pittman Esq., some the nomination of Colonel John D Stewart and some are for Hon M A Candler.

Yet Col. Pike Hill says they are untrammeled is not the word—he delegate misshaken? The people have the right to know who these gentlemen will vote for if they are selected to go to Barnesville. Is it not asking a little too much of the people that these greenback delegates be sent unInstructed? The Hammond delegates have spoken out. Show your hands, gentlemen.

POPULUS.

The Sports.

THE TURF, SCULL RACES, ETC.

SCIPIO, August 29.—The scull race between Riley and Kennedy to-day was won by Riley. Time, 20:43.

THE YORKSHIRE STAKES.

LONDON, August 29.—At the race to-day for the great Yorkshire stakes, at the York August meeting, Hudson's Castle Reagh was the winner; second, Honesworth's Glengary; third, Cartwright's Ea De Vie.

THE MANLON RACE.

TORONTO, August 29.—Preliminaries have been arranged for the Hanlon's Courtney race, October 1, on the Owasco lake.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA, August 29.—In the purse race of one mile Dan K won; Helmsman 2d, Queenston 3d. Time, 1:46.

Second—For purse, one mile and a quarter, Nannie H won; Dan K 2d, Lucifer 3d. Time 2:11¾.

Third—Three quarters of a mile, Alevenr won; Biondell 2d, Egypt 3d. Time 1:17¾.

Fourth—Steeple Chase Katie P won; Derby 2d, Wild Oats 3d. Trouble and Deadhead threw their riders, and were out of the race.

THE HARTFORD COURSE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HARTFORD, August 30.—Five heats each in the 2:31 and 2:28 class are without decision. Both races are postponed until Friday.

IN MILWAUKEE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—The 2:40 race was won by Lady Alice. Best time, 2:32. A special purse of $1,000 for Lula, three heats against time. Time, 2:20, 2:17¾, 2:20¼. The third race for horses of the 2:25 class was won by Neome in three straight heats. Time, 2:24, 2:27½, 2:24.

BASE BALL.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CHICAGO, August 30.—Bostons 8, Chicagos 7—10 innings.

MILWAUKEE, August 30.—Milwaukees 11, Indianapolis 4.

BALTIMORE, August 30.—Worcesters of Massachusetts 8, Baltimores 3.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Pittsfields 5, Nationals 2—5 innings.

ALBANY, August 30.—Albanys 6, Haymakers 0.

NEW BEDFORD, August 30.—New Bedfords 1, Springfields 0.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Cincinnatis 2, Providences 0.

The Knights of Pythias.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 29.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, today elected officers: D. B. Woodruff of Georgia, supreme chancellor; G. W. Lindsey of Maryland, vice chancellor; W. Boyce Thompson of Tennessee, supreme prelate; John B. Stumph of Indiana, supreme master of the exchequer; James Dowdell of Ohio, supreme keeper of records and seal; Robinson Williams of Maine, supreme master at arms; E. W. Fisher of Columbia, supreme inner guard.

Fifty-One Cents on the Dollar.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—The committee of creditors of the Jay Cooke estate has declared a second dividend of 5 per cent in cash, together with a dividend of 3½ per cent of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Duluth railroad companies, making in all 8½ per cent. Should the creditors approve the plan for a scrip dividend, the trustees says this will make a total dividend in cash and distribution of securities of 51 cents on the dollar.

Without a Quorum.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The house of Bishops up to noon to-day had not obtained a quorum, and so no business has yet been transacted.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

THE SIMOOM OF DEATH ALONG THE RIVER.

A Terrible Tale from Grenada—Deaths in New Orleans 49—Memphis Has the Heaviest Death Roll in the Country, being 70.

THE WORST DAY YET.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MEMPHIS, August 30.—New cases yesterday 90; deaths, 70. At 2 p.m. yesterday a drenching rain commenced falling and continued up to seven o'clock. The death roll of yesterday exceeds that of any day during the scourge of 1873, but it is feared, owing to the wet, damp weather last night, that it will in turn be exceeded by to-day's mortuary report.

AT CAMP JOE WILLIAMS.

several deaths from fever occurred yesterday. The sickness is expected to spread there more than in the city by reason of the rain and what is worse there, the facilities for caring for the sick are very poor. The only building in the neighborhood being an old barn which has been hastily fitted up for a hospital.

VICTIMS OF DUTY.

Among the new cases to-day is Mother Superior, at La Salette. The dead roll includes the names of Fathers Martin, Walsh and Metiarrey, while Fathers Bokel and Maher are in a dying condition. The corps of physicians employed by the Howards are doing efficient work, but have more than they can attend to.

HELP COMING.

Information was received that Dr E T Easly, of Little Rock, with a corps of nurses, started for this city to-night. Scores of tenders of professional services have been received from physicians in different parts of the country. Numbers of deaths from fever are reported from the country places adjacent to Memphis, the latest being that of S G Ryan, a merchant of this city.

AN APPEAL

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 30.—At a meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence union yesterday a communication was read from St. Joseph Total Abstinence society of Memphis, depicting the terrible suffering there on account of yellow fever. A committee reported the text of an earnest appeal to all societies of the union to the aid of their afflicted brethren of the south.

THE WORK OF DEATH.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—The carnival of death continues without abatement. From 6 p.m yesterday to noon to-day, deaths numbered 50. Father Walsh, of St. Bridget's, and Father McGarvey, of St. Peter's, are dead, also H. Harden, a merchant. W. C. Woodruff is reported in a dying condition. Some sixty new cases were reported between 6 p. m. yesterday and noon to day. Two more members of the Howard association taken down to day. At a meeting this morning of the board of health, Dr. Lawrence reported a fearful condition of affairs among the colored people. In some localities hundreds of them have been sick for days without medical attention.

Vicksburg.

SEVENTEEN DEATHS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

VICKSBURG, August 30.—One hundred and twenty-nine cases in the past 24 hours and 17 deaths. Among the deaths are J P. Allen, of this city, editor of the Vicksburg Herald, and Dr. Ed Barber.

New Orleans.

AN APPEAL TO COMRADES.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—The Louisiana division of the army of northern Virginia have appealed to the ex-confederates of other states for contributions to aid them in providing means of subsistence for the members and their families who, on account of business prostration, are without means and are dependent on associations for relief.

FORTY-NINE DEATHS.

Reports show that there are 140 new cases of yellow fever and 49 deaths.

The weather is warm and showery. There is no news this morning from other points. The situation here is unchanged.

A LOCAL TELEGRAPHERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE

was organized here last Sunday, the object being for the relief of telegraph employees suffering from fever in this city. At the suggestion of General Superintendent VanHorn the committee to-day determined to extend its field of operations to all infected points south of Canton, Miss. This includes Vicksburg and Port Gibson. So far fourteen telegraphers here have been taken with fever, of these and died, three have recovered and the others are in a hopeful condition. The officers of the relief committee are Chas. R. Chase chairman, A. D. Babbitt, secretary, James T. Alleyn treasury. Paul Lelope, operator, and Frank Delaplain, battery man, took the fever yesterday.

Grenada.

NO INCREASE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRENADA, August 30.—There is no material increase in the fever.

A LADY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE HORRORS OF THE PLACE.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Mrs. W. H. Hart, daughter of a prominent St. Louis merchant, arrived here this morning from Grenada, having left there yesterday morning. Her husband died a week ago from the terrible disease. During an interview with a reporter this afternoon, she said Grenada, up to the present time, was always considered a very healthy city. In fact, in 1873, when the fever was raging in Memphis, it was made the retreat of all those who desired

TO AVOID THE SCOURGE.

It is a very pretty place, and was until two weeks ago a thriving, populous and gay town. No one ever dreamed the fever would come there, and when an old lady on the main street died with black vomit there was no surprise exhibited and no alarm felt. Grenada then had a population of 2,500 persons.

"And how many of these are left now?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Mrs. Hart, "when I left there Sunday morning there were two preachers," and she marked them off on her fingers; "one Odd Fellow,"

ANOTHER FINGER WAS ADDED

to the first two, "two ministers" ["That's five," suggested the reporter,] "and two members of the Howard association, making seven in all, and these are the only persons left in Grenada. Those are the only persons that are well of those who were in Grenada four weeks ago. The others are dead or dying, or got away from the town when the first scare took place. Few were to be seen on the street, and only the delirious cries of the stricken, and the low whispers of the nurses and physicians are heard on the street. It was a sad thing to think of," said Mrs. Hart, "that Grenada, which has always held its doors wide open to the refugees from Memphis and New Orleans, should thus close them against the poor sufferers, and it was awful to see the trains that we had been used to see stopped every day at our very doors hurrying through the town at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, with closed windows or barred doors as if Grenada were

A VERITABLE BLACK HOLE

and the slightest breath of its atmosphere were reeking with death. But so it was. The railroad trains would not stop at all in the town, but rush through it. General Walthal, who had been connected with the road, was telegraphing for a whole day to have a train stopped in order that he might get his family on, and when the train came up the depot was literally covered with people, and in two minutes after the train was stopped, that time the time agreed upon, the depot was bare of a living being. All had packed themselves in the coaches, and were soon whirling way beyond the reach of the scourge. The opinion of the physicians and of a great many persons is that it is not yellow fever at all, but some indescribable plague. Persons who have had yellow fever, you know, are not so much liable to a second attack. But this disease makes no distinction. Nurses who have had the yellow fever before have gone down, and the usual fever treatment appears to be perfectly fruitless. It is of a terribly malignant type. The fever itself lasts forty-two hours." Mrs. P. Hart said

"THE PLAGUE SPREAD RAPIDLY,

until all were down except those enumerated. The scene was terrible. The dead were buried in the clothes in which they died. Sometimes the hearse hurried away, leaving the remains over ground, no grave being dug. Food was terribly scarce. For over a week she had eaten only bread. The atmosphere was heavy with poison. It lasted in the air, and it was impossible to remove it with disinfectants. I had no difficulty about leaving town. I just went up to the junction where the train stops to put off and take on the mail, and I got on and went to Louisville. Nobody prevented me from leaving. I was told Friday I could go. The fact is there is no necessity for prevention, as there is nobody to leave."

TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The southern relief committee has sent another $5,000 to the yellow fever stricken cities. The total amount collected by this committee is $28 000. General Agent Jones, of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad, has sent a letter to this committee informing them that he would transport supplies free of charge from Louisville to Memphis over his road. Congressmen Ackle and Gibson of Louisiana, made appeals at the meeting of the committee to-day for aid for Louisiana, and depicted the sad condition of matters there.

AN ADDITIONAL DONATION.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—A dispatch was received to-day from the president of the Peabody relief association and another from Port Gibson stating that there were at the time of telegraphing 230 cases and 35 deaths. It was decided to send a further sum of $7,000 at once as follows: New Orleans, $2,500, Memphis, $2,000; Vicksburg, $2,000; Port Gibson, $500. The total subscriptions acknowledged in this city to date are $15,500. A committee of citizens have formerly declined to grant transportation to the south to numerous volunteer nurses, male and female, on the ground that the appeals from that section were for means to purchase medicines and necessaries for patients and not for physicians and nurses.

CHICAGO, August 29.—Up to noon to-day the subscriptions actually paid in for the yellow fever fund here are to the citizens committee, $6 872; to other committees, $5,131; total, $12,003.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The total amount received at the office of the Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line railroad for the relief of the people at Grenada to date is $2,7: 4. The telegraph reports contributions for the sufferers thoroughout the fever regions as continuing in all parts of the country.

MONTGOMERY, August 29.—The total fever contributions from this city are over $1 000.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Telegrams from all parts of the country last night show continuous and generous contributions to aid the fever sufferers.

KANSAS CITY, August 29.—The president of the relief association has forwarded $1,200 to the southern cities.

SAVANNAH, August 29.—The contributions of Savannah to the fever sufferers in the southwest approximates $5,000. Seventeen experienced nurses and two volunteers have been sent. It is expected two physicians will leave to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The produce exchange, this morning, raised seven hundred dollars for the fever sufferers. A committee was appointed to raise more.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PITTSBURG, August 30.—The contributions to the relief fund in this city for the fever sufferers in southern cities up to to-night reaches $9 000. A meeting of the merchants and citizens was held this evening and arrangements completed for sending a car load provisions.

CINCINNATI, August 30.—Health Officer Miner will send three nurses and four physicians from this city to Memphis to morrow.

CHICAGO, August 30.—The citizens committee to-night reports the total subscriptions to be over $15,000. Forwarded to New Orleans $2,965, to Vicksburg $656, Memphis $1,365, Grenada $290.

TOLEDO, O., August 30.—At the citizens meeting to-night a committee was appointed to canvass the city for subscriptions for the relief of the fever sufferers south. The members of the produce exchange to-day raised $500 for the same purpose.

KEARNEY AND THE BISHOP.

The Great Labor Reformer as an Interviewer

NEW YORK, August 29.—A special to the Herald from Cincinnati says Archbishop Purcell was called upon yesterday, and the alleged interview between him and Kearney was shown to him. After reading carefully he laughed and uttered the words,

"RIDICULOUS STUFF.

Kearney came here, and with him was his secretary. I received them as I receive every one who wants to see me on business. Kearney's first words to me were,

'I'M DENNIS KEARNEY,

and I heard you was going to eat me.' I looked at him a moment and replied, 'I do not think anybody would want to eat you very much.' Then he spoke to me about the Catholic Telegraph having stated that he was an Orangeman. Of course I was willing if any wrong had been done him by that journal to have it corrected, but I was not the person to be held accountable for it." In answer to the question what was the archbishop's impression of Kearney, he said: "I think him

A FOUL MOUTHED BLACKGUARD,

and the less notice that is taken of him he better off society will be. He is a firebrand of mischief, and can do the cause he professes to represent no good."

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

CONKLING CONFERRING WITH HIS COHORTS.

A Deadlock in the First Georgia—General Hanton Renominated—An Appeasing Effect—Another Howl from Kearney.

THE DEADLOCK IN THE FIRST.

SAVANNAH, August 29.—In the first district the democratic congressional convention was in session until 6 p. m., then came to a deadlock, and adjourned until to-morrow, when a new candidate will probably be brought forward.

KEARNEY AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Dennis Kearney made a speech from the steps on the eastern portico of the capitol to-night. He indulged in his usual uncomplimentary remarks concerning capitalists and bondholders, and averred that the working men would set things right. There were no new points in his speech. The crowd, which was large, was very orderly.

KEARNEY IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—Kearney will speak here to-morrow night. The nationals are in doubt whether to endorse him or not.

THE TENNESSEE GREENBACKERS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, August 30.—The Tennessee greenback convention met at noon to-day. Hosea Townsend of Memphis, was chosen permanent chairman. About 150 delegates, half of whom are of Davidson county, were present. Nineteen counties out of ninety-six were represented.

BAYARD ON FINANCES.

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 29.—Senator Bayard of this state spoke at Newport, Del., this evening on the subject: "Our present financial condition." The senator said the reaction following the late civil war, high tariff duties on imported merchandise, and above all the uncertain and disordered condition of our money were the main causes of the present state of depression. Money has a legal and also

A MARKET VALUE,

and although a legal value may be prescribed by the statute, no government can establish the market value. In this country at present there is really no scarcity of money, nor is there any actual need for more money. The sole basis of business is credit; that is the best shield of the poor man, and it demands that the bill first contracted shall be the first paid. With this view of the matter the senator said that the payment of bonds not yet due was unwise, and if one fourth of the money paid out of the public treasury to purchase, at a large premium, bonds not due, had been expended in bringing demand notes to par and

RESTORING SPECIE PAYMENT

there would not have been a question now as to what our bonds were to be paid in, for it would not matter whether gold or paper were tendered, providing the demand notes of our government were held to be as good as gold. The senator then turned his attention to the argument that our green back currency should be enlarged so as to absorb and replace the national bank currency. In reply to this he said that as the national bank capital is taxable, while greenbacks are not, they would thus cut of one source of the revenue, and so produce more untaxed wealth.

THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

TOPEKA, August 29.—The republican state convention met to day and elected W. R. Biddle permanent chairman. A platform was reported, but has not yet been acted upon. It favors a gradual resumption, the abolition of the national bank system and

THE SUBSTITUTION OF GREENBACKS

for national bank notes, endorses the opening to homestead settlers of unsold lands of the land grant to railroads and favors legislation to regulate railroads. It is very decided in its condemnation of Hayes's policy, but is not extreme on the money question.

The first ballot governor stood: John A. Martin, 119; George T. Anthony, present incumbent, 114; Colonel St. John, 56.

GEN. HUNTON RENOMINATED.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 29.—The convention held three or four sessions to-day without accomplishing anything. To-night credentials being agreed upon, Neale and Menifee were withdrawn. Hunton was nominated by acclamation. Neale was invited in the convention, and spoke in advocacy of Hunton's election, causing much enthusiasm. Blackburn, of Kentucky, made a speech before the convention on the political issues of the day. The feeling in the convention, which had grown very bitter, was appeased, and Neale's speech had a fine effect. The contest will now be between Hunton, the regular conservative nominee, and B Johnson Barbour, independent re-adjuster.

CONKLING'S SHOULDER-HITTERS.

SARATOGA, August 29.—About one hundred republicans were present in response to the Cornell circular, John J. Townsend, of New York, was chairman and Chas. E. Smith of the Albany Evening Journal, secretary. A letter was read from Senator Conkling, approving the conference. He asserts that "The government of the country is passing absolutely into the hands of those who so lately

SOUGHT TO DESTROY IT,

not stopping until they had filled the land with woe and burdened it with the debt and taxes which now rests so heavily upon us. This is not wise for any section. Raids on the treasury, vast in amount and without right or honesty, are mustering for the time when

A SOLID SOUTH

dominating the democratic party, as it will and must, shall again rule the two houses of congress. Wild schemes of repudiation and financial chaos and revolution find encouragement on every hand, and in most of the states the democratic party is being drawn into a whirlpool of fallacious, short-sighted theories. The equality before the law and political rights and liberty, which the recent amendments to the constitution were ordained to establish, are becoming

ONLY A MOCKERY

throughout the south, and free elections are not permitted in several states." In concluding, the senator expresses the opinion that no man's wish deserves to be balanced against unity at a time like this.

SPEECHES WERE MADE

favoring an early fall convention and resolutions were adopted declaring the necessity for a fall state convention of delegates elected in the usual way, placing vital republican principles and success before all things else and discountenancing whatever may tend to disturb its counsels. The resolutions also declare that republican success in New York is

SUPREMELY IMPORTANT TO CONTINUED REPUBLICAN ASCENDENCY

in the country and to the honor and welfare of the nation. With an united south against us the further triumph of our party and its principles in the land can only be assured through the enrollment of New York in the column of republican states. No sincere and faithful republican can be insensible to this momentous truth and duty, and impressed with the obligations it imposes we earnestly appeal to the republicans of New York, dismissing all differences to labor unitedly for a republican victory.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

GALVESTON, August 29.—The greenbackers in the second district nominated H. F. O'Neil.

CHATTANOOGA, August 29.—The democrats in the third district renominated Dibrell.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ELYRIA, O., August 30.—The nationals of the seventeenth congressional district nominated Lewis Miller, of Akron.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Critical Position in Bosnia—The Bible in Holland—At Leo's Feet.

FRANCE.

THE WATERS RISING.

PARIS, August 29.—The waters in the rivers Rhone and Soane have risen to an alarming height.

GAMBETTA'S TUSSLE WITH CUPID.

PARIS, August 29.—The Liberte announces under reserve that M. Leon Gambetta will soon marry Mademoiselle Guichard, who has a dowry of 18,000,000 francs. Note.—This has been previously denied by M. Gambetta's friends.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, August 29.—The international monetary conference has adjourned sine die. No votes were taken. The American delegation have again unanimously urged that some positive action be taken, but only obtained the declaration formulated in the reply of the European delegates yesterday to the proposition of the Americans, viz: The necessity of maintaining the monetary use of both silver and gold, and the freedom of each state to use either or both and allow or disallow the free coinage of silver.

A DINNER TO THE DELEGATES.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS August 30.—At a dinner given at the Grand hotel to the American delegates to the Franco-American commercial treaty, many complimentary toasts were offered and speeches made. Before the close of the banquet President Foucher DeCariel telegraphed President Hayes as follows: "The delegates at the conference for a Franco-American treaty fraternize and send their best compliments. [Signed] The French Committee." President Foucher DeCariel, in proposing the health of the American delegates, reminded his hearers that Benjamin Franklin came to Paris in the last century to endeavor to secure a treaty of commerce. The project has since been revived by private enterprise. Possibly in a year's time a French delegation will proceed to America to complete the negotiations.

Austria.

FILLING THE ARMY.

VIENNA, August 29.—A further mobilization is imminent, whereby Phillipovich's corps will be raised to 170,000 or 180,000 men. The transportation of troops and war material over the Southern railway is so great that passengers and goods of traffic have been suspended.

A very critical position

LONDON, August 29.—A special to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says that all that is known here about General Szapary is that his position is critical. A disaster to him would threaten Philipovich also. The reinforcements go forward slowly. One division has been sent to Szarupy without waiting for the arrival of its reserves.

A special to the Manchester Guardian from Vienna says that a meeting of the Austian council of ministers was held on Wednesday under the presidency of the emperor. It accepted Andrassy's project of a convention, which will probably be signed this week.

Roumania.

TURKISH PRISONERS RETAINED.

BUCHAREST, August 29.—There are thirteen hundred prisoners still kept here. The reason of their retention is not ascertained.

Sweden.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

STOCKHOLM, August 29.—The International prison congress has adjourned. The next meeting will probably be in Rome, in accordance with the special request of Italy.

Bulgaria.

A FIGHT AT JAMBOLI.

LONDON, August 29.—A Berlin special says the Russians and Bulgarians had a sanguinary fight at Jamboli, because the Russians endeavored to stop the maltreatment of the Jews and Turks. Many Russians and Bulgarians were killed and wounded.

Italy.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged for under one name, and not to exceed ten lines. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers which is intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—A first class Cook. Will pay good wages Apply to F. E. Block, 54 East Alabama street. 544 aug30...g2s

WANTED—A situation of any kind by a young man with some country influence. Writes a plain and rapid hand, and quick on figures. Best city and country references furnished. Address A., care Wilson Houses. 546 aug30...d1t

BOOK-KEEPER wishes an engagement; with roughly competent; speaks French. Address L. B. D., office of this paper. 597 aug29...d1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1000 bushels Red Rust Proof Oats for seed. W. B. Cox. 543 aug30 d5t

FOUR light Draft improved Guilett Gins each, saw five, fifty, and eighty saws, for sale twenty-five per cent below cost, to close consignment. Inquire for next ten days of B. J. Wilson, 61 and 63 Broad street. 547 aug30...d1t

USE CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID to disinfect your premises. For sale at 15 Forsyth, corner Walton streets. O. A Smith 469 aug27 d1w

1,000,000 BRICK FOR SALE. Press brick the cheap. W. W. McAfee 321 aug18...d1m

FOR SALE—8 Horse Power Engine. In splendid working trim. Cost $600. $300 will buy it. Also, a No. 1 Paper Cutter, old style, in good order; $75 cash will buy it. Also, Huggins Flow Paper Cutter. Splendid Machine, $35 will buy it. Apply to Jas. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Ga. 35 aug18...d1f

FOR IRON FANCING, STEAM ENGINES etc., go to R. Van Winkle, 16 Pryor street Atlanta, Ga. 116 may1...d1f tues fri sun

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON SAFE TO EXCHANGE—A No. 2 Bank, nearly new, Safe to exchange for smaller size. Inquire of S. J. Wilson, Nos 61 and 63 Broad st. 547 aug30...d1t

I AM AGENT for the celebrated Guilett Cotton Gin and the Bigelow Steam Engine. Send for price list. C. H. Strong. 158 aug2...d1f

SELLING BELOW COST—As I wish to change my business by fall, until further notice, at less than actual wholesale cost the largest and most select stock of White Pine Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c., ever offered in Georgia. Send for price list. Orders with the cash promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, 33 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 19 july3...d1f

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1878.

THE Hartwell Sun, one of the sprightliest, brightest and neatest of the Georgia weeklies, has entered upon its third volume. The Sun is small, but altogether good.

ADAM BADEAU denies that he wrote the interview with Grant which recently appeared in the New York Herald. John Russell Young will have to bear the brunt of the charge.

WHENEVER John Sherman goes in Ohio he is greeted with cries of "Fraud!" "Sweet Eliza!" "Eight by seven!" "How are you, 'Liza!" and various other pet names. The noble sneak doesn't appear to be popular.

THE Rochester Express is the best edited evening paper in this or any other country. The editor knows just when to use his pen and where to put his scissors, and the paragrapher has the rare advantage of being a humorist instead of a mere wit.

THE boys and honest men of Toledo, Ohio, hooted Sneak Sherman down when he tried to speak there the other day. Ohio people know a knave when they see him, and we gather from the newspaper accounts of the reception that the great political sneak resembles one.

THE New York Tribune speaks of John Sherman as "a trusted republican leader." This is one of the complaints made by the people against that organization. Any person who can prove that he is a knave has an opportunity of becoming "a trusted republican leader."

CITIZEN SPEER acknowledges that he was a member of Wheeler's cavalry during the war—one of the buttermilk rangers, so to speak. To this day he has a habit of looking in mountain springs for the familiar jug, and carries a roll of peach-leather in the off-pocket of his capacious duster.

SMITHY CLAYTON announces that Citizen Speer rather got the best of Col. Billups at Toccoa the other day. The great trouble about Smithy is that he looked on the discussion with a jaundiced eye. Moreover, his memory is as conveniently short as his saffron-colored hair.

OUR friend of the Burlington Hawkeye need not suppose that the fraternal feeling with which it is regarded by THE CONSTITUTION is due to any abnormal condition of things. Our admiration for the Hawkeye is deep-seated and perpendicular, and if we sometimes take occasion to scold the editors thereof, it is because we know that Frank Hatton can be a good republican without misrepresenting the south, and that Bob Burdette can be funny without giving his humor the virile twang of politics.

MR JAMES GORDON BENNETT, of the New York Herald, is a very wealthy man. He has a large income, and he is very lavish with it. He owns yachts, he gives brilliant entertainments and he buys polo outfits regardless of expense. But he does not seem to be a very charitable man. We do not hear that the sufferings of the unhappy people whose homes have been visited by the yellow plague have touched his heart. Mr. Bennett should at least play a game of polo for the benefit of the unfortunates. It would afford fun to the great editor and relief to the destitute.

PLANTATION MANNERS.

The editor of the New York Tribune is continually braying about "plantation manners." In the opinion of this able journalist it is evidence of plantation manners for a man to resent an insult. And there are thousands and thousands of people, representatives of Mr. Evarts's New England virtue, who agree with the editor of the Tribune.

It was old man Bennett, we believe, who first endeavored to teach the refined society of which he was the centre that it was respectable as well as profitable to be kicked, and cuffed, and cow-hided by any one so inclined. His son Jim, however, has, upon one occasion, been the principal in a duel—one of these air-duels, where both parties forgive each other and fire into the air. The editor of the Tribune ought to make a study of plantation manners.

ATLANTA'S RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The outlook for the future trade of Atlanta is indeed hopeful. There are few cities in this country that have such prospects. There are six railroads now building or in earnest contemplation that will swell the volume of our commerce to an almost incalculable extent—the Cincinnati Southern which will have its terminus at Boyce's; the Elberton Air-Line, which will be completed in a few weeks; the Hartwell branch, which will undoubtedly be built; the Lawrenceville branch; the Marietta and North Georgia extension; and the extension of the North and South railroad. All these will be shortly completed, and when the Western railroad is finished and the Northeastern is pushed forward through Rabun Gap, Atlanta's system of roads may be said to be perfect.

THE THOMASVILLE FAIR.

We have received the premium list of the South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association—a handsome pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, printed at the Morning News establishment. If anything the premiums are larger and more varied than last year, when the fair was such a conspicuous success. The military prize of one thousand dollars to the military companies—one-half to the best drilled, one-third to the second best, and one-sixth to the third best—is contingent upon the entrance of twenty companies. If a less number enters the premium will be scaled in proportion. Governor Colquitt has been elected chairman of the board of judges. Our information is that the fair will be a more conspicuous success than it was last year. Mr. S. G. McLendon, the secretary, is energetic and progressive. The fair, in order not to conflict with the Atlanta exhibition, will open on Tuesday, the 12th of November, and continue five days.

THE MASS MEETING TO-MORROW.

We deem it but proper to remind the citizens of Fulton county of the democratic mass meeting which will take place at the city hall to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and to urge as many democrats as possible to be present.

We have two candidates before the people from this county—the Hon. N. J. Hammond and the Hon. Daniel Pittman. Both of these gentlemen are well known to the people of our county. We do not deem it necessary to take sides, but are anxious to see a full expression of opinion. The friends of Colonel Hammond are urging his claims because he has done so much toward advancing our public schools; because he was so active in the late capital campaign, and, above all, because his acknowledged ability fits him so eminently for the position of congressman. The friends of Judge Pittman are urging his claims because of the financial views so often enunciated in his letters.

PATRIOTIC WORDS.

In an interview with a reporter of the Augusta Chronicle, Mr. Emory Speer asserted that nearly all of Mr. Bell's friends and many of Dr. Carlton's would support him for congress. This statement has drawn forth a manly, ringing card from Dr. H. H. Carlton, which we are sure will find an echo in the breast of every true democrat and patriot. Dr. Carlton states the belief that the advocacy of his friends was based largely upon the knowledge that he was earnest and unfaltering in his democracy, and adds: "I know that they, to a man, stand with me to day in the support of the nominee of the Gainesville convention, and will, on the 5th of November next, vote solidly with me for Colonel Joel Abbott Billups."

These are strong, stirring, patriotic words, worthy of the consideration of every democratic voter in the district. It is impossible to believe that there can be any hesitation of the friends of Mr. Bell and Dr. Carlton. The unselfish words which we have just quoted, will be supplemented shortly by Mr. Bell, who will take the field for Billups, and we have no doubt that before the campaign is over, Dr. Carlton will make his voice heard upon the hustings as emphatically as he has spoken in his card.

RADICALS AND INDEPENDENTS.

In 1872, Citizen Speer, who is now a candidate for congress on the independent line, said that any one who opposes the democracy gives aid and comfort to the radicals. In 1878, he says that independentism does not mean opposition to democracy. It may be observed here that Mr. Speer is slightly prejudiced in his own favor, and is somewhat disinclined to admit the truth of what he wrote in 1872. In order, however, to leave no room for doubt as to what the candidature of Mr. Speer and Dr. Felton mean, it may not be inappropriate to quote the following from the Atlanta Republican, a radical organ: "But in the present weakened and dispirited condition of our own 'forces,' about all we can do in Georgia, is to encourage the independent movement that is surely disintegrating the solid white vote of the state, and that promises speedily to give us the balance of power. Our support will be sought, and we shall be able to exact honest terms from those seeking it, and in part recover what we have lost in ten years."

We quote this, not for the purpose of convincing any intelligent person that independentism paves the way for the ultimate success of radicalism in Georgia, but for the purpose of showing what is thought of the movement by leading republicans. It will be perceived that they propose to extend the most cordial encouragement to independentism, because, as they aptly say, it is "surely disintegrating the solid white vote of the state and promises speedily to give us the balance of power." Forewarned is forearmed, but we fear that no sort of warning will serve to cure the greed for office that is now seeking the overthrow of the democratic party in the seventh and ninth districts.

ANOTHER FRIGHT FOR THE ORGANS.

The latest radical scare-crow—one that the Peril-of-the-Nation editor of the New York Tribune may well view with alarm—is the statement that the South Carolina democrats are telling the negroes that when the democracy comes in power the south will be reimbursed for the loss of its slaves, and that the colored people shall have half the money. This is most horrible—almost as bad as General Robert Toombs's shot-bag full of pewter quarters. It is to be feared that the time will never come when the able loyal organs can view without the liveliest feelings of alarm the republican romances at out democratic intentions. The story we have just quoted, however, has a good deal more of probability in it than the infamous radical lie to the effect that the negroes are to be re-enslaved when the democracy comes into power. It is a much more plausible and a much truer story that the negroes will receive a portion of their chattel value as restitution money than that they will be re-enslaved. We challenge even the ablest of the organs to deny this. We are in favor of the colored people. Their votes are valuable and the time is not far distant when they will make the south invincible as a political power. We also challenge the ablest of the political organs to deny that.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

The news that General Johnston has received the democratic nomination for congress in the Richmond district will be peculiarly gratifying to the friends of the veteran soldier throughout the south, and especially in Georgia, which, during the past several years has been his adopted home. In the canvass that was made against General Johnston it was argued that his military education and instincts not only unfitted him for a political career, but would impair his usefulness as a representative. The future will show how silly and absurd these objections are. The same qualities that have given General Johnston a reputation as one of the first military men of the age, will conspire to make him one of the most efficient congressmen ever selected to represent the people. In war he won renown as a great commander; in peace he was no less conspicuous as a citizen; and in congress his great abilities will place him in the front rank of those rare spirits who, instead of seeking their own advancement, contemplate only the welfare and prosperity of the people. His military training, while it may have given effect to his natural dignity, did not give him his intellect, nor did it impart to him the strong will and fearless integrity characteristic of the man. His soldierly experience may have disciplined, but it has not abated the ardor of his patriotism, and it would not be at all surprising to see the great soldier develop into the great statesman. It may be said that he is no politician, but the reply to this is that no statesman was ever a politician. General Johnston is a patriot, and that fact fits him to adorn any office within the gift of the people.

THE NEW PARTY SCHEME ANALYZED.

The fiatists demand an immediate payment of the bonded debt of the country in greenbacks. Stop the interest charge, they say, and give the people plenty of currency. This may have a plausible look to some persons who do not stop to think that the entire scheme is as impracticable as a flight to the moon. We do not now refer to the evil effects of a practically unlimited issue of irredeemable currency, but to the obstacles in the way of a fulfillment of the scheme. In the first place only one-fourth of the bonds fall due this side of 1880; the remainder is not redeemable in many years. A considerable part of these bonds are held abroad; but whether held at home or abroad, does any sane man think that a single holder would surrender a bond in exchange for fiat money? The last one of them would await what he would consider a returning sense of justice in the people. He would either hold his bonds, or sell them to others; in no event would he respond to such a call of the government. And there would be no power to compell the proposed substitution. It is simply an utter impossibility.

But let us suppose that the bondholders would obey the calls of a new congress and a new executive. In passing, it should be borne in mind that even the calls could not be made until 1881. But if the bondholders were willing to respond, the government could not; for there is not a particle of doubt but that the present supreme court would promptly declare the proposed fiat currency unconstitutional, thus destroying the little value it might otherwise have. In order, therefore, to secure a fiat currency the greenbackers must first elect a congress and executive, must secure the consent of the bondholders to the proposed exchange of fiats for bonds, and must then proceed to reorganize the supreme court by putting enough greenback judges on the bench to overcome the present picked hard-money nine, or else hold their own until they can change the present nine through a succession of presidents. This is precisely what the greenback scheme presents when analyzed.

While the greenbackers are airing their absurdities, Mr. Sherman and the republicans are trying to fasten the national bank system upon us, and to bring the volume of greenbacks down to $300,000,000. Every vote that the sophistries of the greenbackers takes from the democrats, helps the Shermanites. The latter are the Money Power. They intend to nominate Grant, and by the aid of money, gathered from numberless corporations and capitalists, to carry New York and create a solid north. It is by no means an impossibility. In view of such a contingency—and the effort is a certainty—what democrat will leave the only party that can give the country relief to join one that can do nothing more than to smooth the way for the coming of Grant as the peculiar representative of the money power and a strong government.

THE WAR RECORDS.

The administration has shown a laudable desire to gather in both confederate and federal war records for the purpose of publishing all that will assist the student of the present time or the historian of the future. The appointment of Gen. Marcus J. Wright, of Tennessee, with instructions to secure all the records of the late war on the confederate side that can be obtained, was an act creditable to the government in every respect. No better man for the purpose could have been selected, and we believe his efforts will result in the accumulation of much valuable historical material that would otherwise perish in passing from hand to hand. General Wright has already collected a considerable quantity of southern records, and has the promise of more. He has also made satisfactory arrangements with the Southern Historical society, by which both the government and the society will be enabled to make copies of valuable original documents on file; and similar arrangements are open to all state or local historical societies. As fast as the material is accumulated twenty copies are printed and filed in widely-separated buildings of Washington, thus guarding against the possibility of the destruction of the series.

All this is very well. All this preliminary work will doubtless be followed up with an act of congress directing an impartial publication of the accumulated material. There is little doubt of this being done as soon as the work of compilation will justify it; but in the meanwhile the government is guilty of a course of partiality and meanness that is as strange as it is unjustifiable. It has opened the confederate archives to all union soldiers, but made them a sealed book to the people of the south. It is unnecessary to argue against this piece of petty tyranny. It is a relic of the reconstruction period, when the thirty-eight supposed members of the federal family were divided into states and provinces. Mr. Hayes has had the credit of desiring to abolish the provinces, but this order relative to the confederate archives shows that there is still bad blood in his system. The attempt to justify this piece of governmental meanness by the fact that some southern claim might be promoted if free access was given to all, is the height of silliness. The citizens of the republic have a right to examine their own records, and if in so doing any one of them ascertains a fact that will benefit him, it is the government's duty to help him obtain it. It is his by right, and the government should not do any of its citizens an injury. Beyond provisions against the destruction of the records, no one should be absolutely debarred from examining them. The order of Adjutant General Townsend, creating a privileged class, needs overhauling at the next session of congress.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE Griffin News welcomes the greenbackers into the democratic field.

IN the eighth district of Alabama Hon. W. W. Garth has been re-nominated.

THE Warrenton Clipper says "no independent will dare to put up his head in this district."

MARIETTA Journal: "Geo. N. Lester never bought or sold a negro in his life during slavery."

THE Chicago Times thinks Aleck Stephens a coming man for vice-president in 1880.

SOME of our Georgia exchanges are already exhibiting preferences for gubernatorial candidates in 1880.

IT is rumored that Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, has offered to resign provided he is amnestied.

THE Griffin News calls the Columbus convention "the most mule-headed body that ever met in Georgia."

BURLINGTON HAWKEYE: "They say that Stanley Matthews will not sleep in a room with an inkstand in it."

FIGURING on close congressional districts is the principal occupation of the truly loyal editors of radical journals.

THE Hayes circus on its northwestern tour will be liberally patronized, notwithstanding the absence of "the erring brother."

STREET corner politicians have entered regularly upon their campaigns, and the average voter is systematically waylaid.

ATLANTA Independent: "To-day, Governor Colquitt is more national than any other man who holds a high position in public life. His recent reception at the north was an ovation. How would Thurman and Colquitt do for 1880?

BOSTON Post: "Senator Spencer says that private interests require him to withdraw from political life for the present. As the public interests fall right in with that arrangement, we don't see anything to hinder."

WARRENTON Clipper: "Col. Thornton, of the fifth district is rather spicy. He seems not even to be afraid of a yankee, and especially of a yankee editor—the New York Tribune for instance. That paper makes the colonel think of animals. But then he is independent."

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following as the platform of the independent candidate for congress for the ninth district:

B
RER
REEER
REEPEER
REEPSPEER
REEPEHR
REEER
REB
R

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Goose Livers and Garlic

EAST POINT, July 16, 1878

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you please inform me through you paper if there is not a French preparation for the table called "pate de foie gras?" L. M. T.

Strasburg, Germany, (formerly France) is noted for the celebrated "pate de foie gras." They are made from the livers of geese, which are fed in such a manner that the liver grows to an unnatural size. The Germans in the United States, especially around Cincinnati, use them to a great extent. ATLANTA.

PARIS, FRANCE, August 7, 1878.

And Wants to be a Soldier.

JONESBORO, August 16, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you please answer two questions: Where is General Ruger stationed at present? Has the government advertised for recruits? An answer will oblige. W. T. R.

General Ruger is here at present, and will probably remain. The government does not need recruits just now, we believe.

Another Man Clips In.

ATLANTA, August 21, 1878

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I notice your article on freights this morning. As a matter of news would say, the Central railroad charge about double on corn raised in Georgia from Atlanta to Macon what they charge on corn raised in middle Tennessee over the same line; and also, make about the same difference on all Georgia manufactured goods. Such things ruin the manufacturing interests of the state as well as agricultural. MERCHANT.

Excuse Us If You Please.

ROME, GA., August 26, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Is Justus Schwab, otherwise Citizen Schwab, a man of any influence in New York, or is he only a burlesque, made famous by the newspapers?

Schwab is a red-hot communist saloon keeper, who by scathing beer and gush has acquired a sort of local influence. The newspapers did not make him. They do not turn hot stabs products.

A Man That's "Got 'Em Bad."

CONYERS, GA., August 16, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Do you think young people should wait to find their beau ideal before marrying? I. e. should young women wait for their almanzo with his guitar and his moon song and the young man for her "who was created for him," or do you think it the best policy for the young lady, if she cannot marry an Antonious, to make the best of what she has in hand and the young man if he cannot get the ideal Juliet to content himself with the more prosaic Mary?

SUBSCRIBER.

We are not personally acquainted with Almanzo and the other persons to whom you allude, accept possibly the prosaic Mary. We do not in general think much of a man who carries a guitar around with him, and an Antonious in the hand is generally worth two in the bush. If, however, you really love some one, you will not be apt to yearn for an ideal. Love will do its own idealizing. If, therefore, you find that the object of your affections does not satisfy you, wait, for you are not in love.

IN GENERAL.

—What they all say: "Glad to get home."

—All honest men will bear watching. It is the rascals who cannot stand it.

—Modjeska is the Pole that will knock down the tragic persimmons the coming theatrical season.—New Orleans Picayune.

—The republicans of Indiana are not talking much about gerrymandering in Ohio.

—Several glass-eye factories have started up since archery became the rage.

—Have a care, girls, have a care! Adele Millet, a French maiden, has been hugged to death.—Boston Transcript.

—The Oneida Community is troubled with internal dissensions. Some of its members want to marry permanently.

—Nothing makes a bald-headed man so mad as a fly that doesn't know when it has enough.

—The late Madame Tietjens was superstitious, and believed that whoever shook hands with her over the threshhold at parting would speedily die.

—Saratoga has a liberal sprinkling of ex-governors just now—Tilden, Hendricks, Wood, Morgan and Pinchback.

—The son of Senator Johnston, of Virginia, and namesake of his uncle, Joe Johnston, has just been appointed to a West Point cadetship.

—With all the gush about her untimely death still going the rounds, the Princess Salm Salm comes up once more to the front as the plaintiff in a divorce suit.

—The lady who doesn't put on bell-bracelets and jingle herself around in society must expect the silent sneers of those ladies who walk arm-in-arm with Dame Fashion.

—Christopher Columbus didn't discover America any sooner than all his sailors did, and it's mean to single one man out of a homesick crowd and call towns and streets after him.

—Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch, the great-grand niece of Washington and supposed to be his nearest living relative, is keeping a boarding-house in Washington, and has recently had her furniture attached by a landlord for rent.

—Mrs. Mackay, wife of the bonanza king, has a saphire which was the property of a Russian prince and it cost her $150,000. It is an inch in diameter. Her pearl necklace cost $100,000 and her coral set cost $18 000. Where's Dennis Kearney?

—Butler's friends claim that the petitions praying him to run as an independent candidate for governor embrace 52,000 signatures, and that all of the signers are voters. His friends also claim that the greater part of the names are those of democrats.

—Governor Wade Hampton is trying to recruit his health by a stay among the mountains along the southern border of North Carolina. Dyspepsia, in its worst form, appears to be his greatest foe, and one that his great courage cannot conquer. Absolute rest and freedom from all official cares and anxiety is what he needs and must have before he can recover.

—Among Senator Conkling's republican competitors in the race for the senatorship are ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, George William Curtis, ex-Lieutenant Governor Woodford, Elliott C. Cowden and George Forster, and among his democratic competitors may be named Representative Potter, Judge Church, ex-Governor Seymour, Mr. Bigelow, Mr. Dorsheimer, William T. Pelton and possibly ex-Governor Tilden.

—Henry Irving, the actor, laid the foundation stone of the building for a new literary and scientific institution at Harborne, near Birmingham, on the 12th instant, and was afterward entertained at a luncheon in Birmingham, when an illuminated address was presented to him, drawing out a response, in which he spoke of the high functions of his own profession.

—The Oil City Derrick brands as mythical the story that "Coal Oil Johnny" Steele used to amuse himself when traveling by hiring a hack, riding in it for a few minutes and then buy the turnout and present it to the driver. He did this, the Derrick says, at Niagara; but that was because it was cheaper to do so than to pay the driver at the usual rates.

—The City of Columbus, which starts on her first trip from this port to Savannah next Wednesday, is a sister ship of the City of Macon and the City of Savannah of the Ocean Steamship company. The City of Columbus was built by John Roach & Son at Chester. Two more ships like her are under construction there for the same line. She is 275 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 26 feet depth of hold. She is registered 2,000 tons custom house register. There are three decks besides the hurricane one. Her engines are 1,500 horse power, with cylinders 38 and 68 inch diameter, with 54 inch stroke. Four cylindrical boilers are in use. Room for 100 first-class passengers is provided.

—The Financial Chronicle shows the reduction in capital that bad business and heavy taxes have compelled the banks of New York city to make in the last two years and a half. In 1876 the reduction was $3 100 000, the largest single cut down being $1,200 000 by the Bank of the State of New York; 1877 it was $9,000 000, the Bank of Commerce reducing $5 000 000, the Fourth National $1,250,000, and the Metropolitan $1,000 000; and so far in 1878 the reduction has been $2 810,000, of which the Merchants' Bank reduction was $1,600,000. The total withdrawal of capital has been $15 000,000.

—During the six years in which Lord Dufferin held the viceroyship of Canada his expenses aggregated $730,000, or over $120 000 a year. This includes his salary of $50 000, expenses of his staff $36,000 and the cost of his numerous trips. Certainly Mother Victoria will have to send the Princess Louise and her marquis, the coming viceroy, an occasional check out of her immense personal income to help them out, for they will spend a great deal more money than Lord Dufferin did, and the taxpayers of the dominion are not at all satisfied. The government, parliament, official salaries, general and provincial, now foot up $8,000,000 a year, and Canada has a population of not quite 4,000,000 and is poor.

Noble Atlanta.

Columbus Enquirer.

We feel like lifting our hat and pouring out thanks to some southern cities for their generous hospitality to the bereaved of the fever infected district. To none does the heart warm more tenderly than Atlanta. We have said in days gone by seemingly short and cutting things of this superb city, whose unrivaled growth is the wonder and admiration of our southland, but her people have exhibited such a magnanimity of soul toward the fleeing refugees from infected districts that we will have nothing for her but commendation hereafter. Unlike many other cities outside the yellow fever zone it has refused a welcome to none who have fled there for safety. Drs. Westmoreland and Johnson have written their names in letters of gold, never to be effaced, for their kindness to the Memphis patient, Brand. On account of their boldness, skill, tenderness and care has been published. Their names have been echoed with praise from all quarters. There may be other cases of fever imported there, but there is no danger of its spreading. The city has pursued no selfish policy. Her doors are thrown wide open to those seeking security. A hospital has been provided for the sick, and all she asks is that she may be notified when the afflicted arrive that they may be removed to this asylum, where they may be cared for and receive proper nursing and attention. This is true magnanimity. It is an action whose generosity and kind forethought the dullest can appreciate. All honor to whole-souled, enterprising Atlanta. She deserves to prosper and succeed in her most sanguine expectations.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Washington Correspondence Baltimore Sun

A proposition has recently been made that the national debt can now be paid off by the imposition of an annual tax of $20 on "generals," $10 on "colonels" and $5 on "majors." There is no doubt of this. The enormous revenue that would accrue from such a source would in a very short time wipe out the entire debt. After this it could be applied to the settlement of the labor problem, as the fund would be sufficient to make a handsome distribution per capita for the whole country. It is a wonder that Gen. Butler and Mr. Kearney have not thought of this before. It would be no use to impose a tax on any title below the rank of "major," for Captain Vance, the appointment clerk of the treasury department, says that so far as he can discover he is the only "captain" left, either of the union or confederate armies. This is said, but in lieu of "captains" a tax might be paid on "judges." Even in the present dull times there are no less than two thousand "judges" in Washington alone, and the "generals" and "colonels" are simply countless. Many of them would doubtless find it difficult to pay the tax, but sooner than part with the title they would manage to squeeze it out.

Mr. Stephens and the V. P.

Hartwell Sun.

A gentleman in private conversation with Mr. Stephens recently asked who he favored for president and vice-president. He replied that Hendricks and Hampton was his ticket; said that he would prefer Hancock to Hendricks, but that he was not as available; that the people were tired of military presidents. The gentleman said to Mr. Stephens that he thought Hendricks and Stephens would be still a more available ticket. To this Mr. Stephens assented, but said there were two reasons why he could not receive the vice presidency: one because he did not want the place, and the other that he was physically unable to attend to the duties of the position. This explodes the idea of Mr. Stephens seeking a vice presidency with Ulysses S. Grant.

"Our Best Society" in Trouble.

Baltimore Gazette.

Senator Bruce has announced his intention of bringing his young wife to Washington. The arrival of Mrs. Senator Bruce and the opening of the next session, says the Washington Post, will set "society" to wrestling with one of those great questions that sometimes threaten demolition of the entire social structure. There was a time in Washington when the wives of some of the cabinet officers could have received the dusky mate of Senator Bruce without doing themselves social violence. There was Mrs. Attorney General Williams, for instance, and Mrs. Belknap.

Felton is for Felton First and Last.

Franklin News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION very properly is showing up Dr. Felton. He claims to be a democrat, but to what extent? Only enough to save himself from the lash of the men who voted for him. He is not for the democracy, but for Felton. Felton first and last. He cares nothing for the weal of his people so he is elected to office. We hope THE CONSTITUTION will continue to handle this demagogue without gloves. Lester will wool him badly next November.

"Got 'em Bad"—In Maine, Too.

Bangor Whig and Courier.

Another fearful crisis is upon the nation. All rebeldom—indeed, all the forces of those old political fiends, state's rights and secession, incited by hate and revenge, and marshaled by the mo'och of Andersonville and the Libby, Jefferson Davis—are laboring to "fire the proud southern blood," and precipitate anew the appalling slaughter, crime and misery of another rebellion for the enslavement of the masses.

All Brothers in Trouble.

Burlington Hawkeye.

"Blood is thicker than water," brethren. There is no time to talk sectional politics while one part of the family is down with the yellow fever. You notice that even the Hawkeye and THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION speak low and tenderly when they address each other now. There's nothing that makes brothers of us so quickly as trouble.

What it Means at the South.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Independentism in the south means the resurrection of the republican party. It will have a new name and a somewhat more liberal platform, but the republicans, who will be in the majority in the new party, will have their own way before the organization gets cold.

Gov. Colquitt's Successor.

Augusta Chronicle.

The Columbus Enquirer Sun wishes General Toombs to run for governor in 1880. That race opens very prettily, with the following entries already made: General Toombs, Governor Colquitt, Dr. Felton, Colonel Hardeman, General Gartrell, Major Bacon and Colonel Lester.

Where Was Grant Born?

Washington Post.

Notwithstanding the unprecedented success of Ohio men in securing offices, not one of them has ever been elected to the presidency.

A Solid North.

New York Evening Post.

There ought to be just now a solid north—solid in sympathy and aid for the fever afflicted south.

Tirzah of Hawkeye Gumshield.

Burlington Hawkeye, rep.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to quarantine the administration for about two years?

Steam Engines, &c.

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.

SEND TO US FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICES OF

STEAM ENGINES

Gleaves & Brock's Syrup Evaporators, Cotton Gins, Horton Presses, Gin Feeders, Condensers, Gin Powers, &c., Cane Mills, Mill Gearing, Rust Proof Wheat, Red Rust Proof Oats, Georgia Rye, Georgia Barley, Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, &c.

271 jly24 d3m 27 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

The Grant Movement.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It booms more boomingly than ever.

THE END OF SUMMER.

Thinner the leaves of the larches show,
Motionless held in the languid air;
Fainter by waysides the sweetbriers grow,
Wide bloom-laying their gold hearts bare;
Languishing one by one:
Summer is almost done.

Deeper-hued roses have long since died,
Silent the birds through the white mist fly;
Down of the thistles by hot suns dried,
Covers with pale fleece vines growing nigh;
Little brooks calmer run;
Summer is almost done.

Later the flush of the sunrise sweeps,
Shortening the reign of the slow-coming day;
Earlier shade of the twilight creeps;
Over the swallows skimming away;
Crickets their notes have begun;
Summer is almost done.

—Mrs. L. C. Whitton.

New Advertisements.

New London Academy,

VIRGINIA.

THE 7th annual session of my School for Boys at this Institution will commence on 16th September and close on 20th June next. It is four miles from A. M. and O. R. R., and twelve miles from Lynchburg; half mile from Bedford Springs.

This School is designed as preparatory to our Universities and Colleges

REDUCED TERMS.

The entire expenses for board, washing, fuel and lights and Tuition will be $167—one half in advance; remainder first February.

WM. ROBINSON, Principal,
P. O Address, Bedford Springs, Va.

545 au g30...d&w1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on 27th day of August A. D., 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of J. A. Ansley, of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law, that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Ga., before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 10th day of September, A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

551 aug30 w1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 29 h day of August, A. D., 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William M. Hawkins, of Lexington, county of Oglethorpe and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Union Point, Georgia, before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 31st day of September, A. D., 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

550 aug30 d1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 28th day of August, A. D., 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Dillard Mahaffey, of Cass (now Bartow) county of Georgia, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Atlanta, Georgia, before Lawson Black, Esquire, Register, on the 14th day of September, A. D., 1878, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

549 aug30—d1t

Imperishable Fragrance.

Murray & Lanman's
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA
WATER.

The richest and most lasting, yet most delicate, of all perfumes for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet and in the Bath; delightful and refreshing in the sick room, relieves weakness, fatigue, prostration, nervousness and headache. Look out for counterfeits; always ask for the Florida Water prepared by the sole proprietors, Murray Lanman & Kamp, New York.

For Sale by Perfumers, Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

473 eneyl4...tus fri sun wed 3d pr r'm

EDWARD PARROTT. THEODORE F. PARROTT.
SAMUEL F. PARROTT.

PARROTT BROTHERS,

Cotton Buyers

AND

Commission Merchants,

Office No. 27 Decatur Street.

Warehouse and Cotton Yard, corner Barlow street and Western and Atlantic Railroad.

Correspondence solicited from country merchants.

Orders for Cotton promptly executed.

Daily quotations of our market furnished on application.

PARROTT BROTHERS.

361 aug18...d1m

Commissioner's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Superior Court of Douglas county, Georgia, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, will sell at public outcry, before the Court House door at Douglasville, in Douglas county, on Tuesday the first day of October, 1878, all the real estate belonging to the New Manchester Manufacturing Company, being one hundred and thirty-three and one half acres, situate in Douglas county, Georgia, consisting of Lot 881, and parts of lots Nos 883, 928, 929 954 and 953, in the 18th district and 2nd section of original Cherokee, now Douglas county. Upon said property is a Valuable Mill Site and one of the best Water Powers in the State. Said sale to be made for partition and sold at the risk of Henry L. Russell, the former purchaser. Terms Cash. Purchasers to pay for titles.

JNO. O. POWDER,
W. R. MAGOURK,
Commissioners.

512 aug28...w1mpo

MANCHESTER

Locomotive Works,

ESTABLISHED IN

Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased of the Anniston Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents, and the good will for the manufacture of their celebrated steam Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus, and are now prepared to receive and execute orders promptly. Send for descriptive circular.

ERETAS BLOOD Agent,
Manchester, Va.

nov21d1y

O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

ROOFING MATERIALS,

FELT, CEMENT and GRAVEL ROOFING,

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

Asphalt Paving,

For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use
15 Forsyth Street, cor. Walton Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
aug18

The Constitution.

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Macon is enjoying imported rice-birds.

—Major T. A. Brown, a prominent citizen of Talbotton, is dead.

—The followers of Bell and Carlton are solid for Billups.

—The dwelling house of Mr. B. F. Aichison, of Warrenton, was completely destroyed by fire.

—Judge George A. Brown, of Americus, is dead. He was a prominent citizen of southwest Georgia, and has held many positions of trust and honor.

—Dr. Felton is already elected in the seventh district—on paper. His majority ranges anywhere from one to seventy-four thousand—also on paper.

—A Barnesville sow seized a little child of Mr. Stewart the other day and made off with it. Fortunately the mother of the child was near at hand and succeeded in rescuing the little one. The sow was killed.

—George Sasseen vows he will get out an injunction the next time Smithy Clayton comes over here from Athens distributing his carminative ballads around. George has a copyright on the bill-posting business in Atlanta.

—A correspondent from Thomas county writes the Savannah News that Jerry Walden, a colored farmer of that county, has on his place a small cotton patch of one and a half acres, which will average a growth of from four to six feet in height. On this patch is one stalk which is nine feet high and contains one hundred bolls, besides several forms. It bids fair to produce two hundred full grown bolls. The correspondent wishes the Thomas county farmers to call and examine this stalk, and make a full report of the same to the Thomasville fair.

—According to the News, Jonesboro is entitled to the credit for a very valuable invention. The town council contracted with Mr. T. B. Mullin some time ago to build a hook and ladder wagon. He had therefore studied out a plan which he thought would surpass any vehicle of that character, or that of any other which runs on four wheels. He went to work on his new ideas, and has accomplished a wonderful invention. The advantages he claims for his invention, depend on the cross-road motion, and its simplicity. The wagon or buggy is steered entirely by the front end. In going around a corner, it makes no difference how long the coupling may be, the rear wheel will follow in the track of the front wheel. If the front wheel turns the corner there need be no apprehension of danger from the rear wheel. It is a great convenience for ladies getting in and out of a buggy. Turn the horse to the right or the left and the front wheel will come forward and the rear wheel go backwards, giving a clear entrance to the buggy. It is done by the cross-road motion. The editor of the News has examined the wagon and pronounces it a grand success. Mr. Mullin has applied for a patent on this invention, and it may be a fortune to him.

—Athens Banner: General Toombs, in a recent interview with a Constitution reporter, said in substance, "Speer's activity would not win, while Billups' leisurely method would prove successful." The old general's ideas of statesmanship are not yet on the wane. Activity, as politically considered by Mr. Toombs, means merely gushing, ambitious, ephemerous—a sort of hurrah boys style of trying to get in; while leisure method so considered, simply means a steady, discreet, wise, statesmanlike view of the country's best interest which gives sure foundation of success. Toombs is right. Billups will triumph with the steady wave, while Speer will go under beneath a brilliant, dashing foam—a kinder rainbow reflecting bubble.

—Hamilton Journal: There are a great many people who are more or less superstitious, and the following very singular presentiment will not have a tendency to destroy their superstitious belief: In the neighborhood of Cataula depot a negro woman dreamed that her child, a little six months infant, was dead. So strongly was she impressed with the idea that she woke her husband and told him about the dream. They examined the child and found it in a sweet slumber, and again went to sleep. She had the dream a second time, and so plain was the dream that she made her husband get up and make a light to see if it were really dead. A second time it proved to be an illusion, and very much troubled she went to sleep again. Just after day-light she awoke with the little child in her arms and it was dead. The facts in the above case are vouched for by those of as much veracity as any one in the country, and the woman was a former servant of the writer of this article.

—Hartwell Sun: A few years ago a cross prosecution was pending in our superior court. A bitter strife had sprung up between George Grant and a young man by the name of James G. Richardson. Their bitter feelings culminated in a rencontre at the house of Grant, in which each fired one shot at the other without any damage being done. On the said shooting the cross prosecution was based. Grant indicted Richardson for assault with intent to murder, claiming that Richardson shot first, and Richardson indicted Grant, claiming that Grant shot first. On the trial, at September term, 1871, both parties were found guilty. Richardson was sentenced for two years and Grant for five. Richardson served out his term. Grant moved for a new trial, which was granted by the supreme court on account of an erroneous charge of the judge, but pending which he broke jail and fled the state. Time rolled on, and we hear nothing of either party until a few weeks ago. The same week Richardson is killed in Atlanta by Scott Sowers, and Grant meets the same fate by his horse running away with him in South Carolina.

—Athens Banner: From the Atlanta Republican, of the 21st inst., we extract the following: "Marshal Fitzsimons is in line with Alex. Stephens, and it will be no fault of his if every district in Georgia this year has not an able liberal independent representative of the better element of the democratic party of the state in the field, and we receive assurances that the whole influence of the office will be exerted to secure the fairest elections." That Marshal Fitzsimons is the line with Mr. Stephens as a true democrat, there is no doubt. Col. Fitzsimons, besides having a high admiration for Mr. Stephens, both as a statesman and a true democrat, owes his appointment in a large degree to him, and should have strong personal feeling for him. But the statement that the influence of himself, his office or his officers "will be exerted to secure the fairest election" of independents, or any other kind of candidates, we unhesitatingly pronounce false."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

GENERAL RURAL NEWS

—In Pennsylvania the crop of apples exceeds anything before known.

—Were all the inhabitants of the United States placed within the boundaries of Texas, the population would be less dense than it is now in the state of Massachusetts.

—Last year there were 106,000,000 acres of land under the plow in this country.

—In France the hog is never scalded to remove the hair. A large pile of straw is fired, and over this the hog is hung until all the hair is singed off.

—About 1,200 varieties of grasses grow within the limits of the United States.

—There are 73,000 acres devoted to hogs in Kansas.

—Every part of Mississippi is well watered.

—Decatur, Miller and Mitchell counties Georgia, will yield more grain and cotton this season than any year since the war.

—Germany has 25,000,000 sheep.

—The United States loses $30,000,000 annually through the ravages of hog cholera.

—There are 30,000 head of sheep in Colquitt county, Georgia, which yield a clear annual profit of $20,000.

—Mr Morrison, of Berrian county, Georgia has made 48 bushels of corn on one acre this year.

—D P Gibson, of Lowndes county, Georgia, has over 20 acres in scuppernong grapes.

—The growing pea crop in Putnam county, Georgia, bids fair to surpass any previous one ever known.

—About 45,000,000 eggs are consumed every day in the United States.

—It will require 200,000 machines to mow, reap and bind this year's crop of wheat.

—The Alabama state fair will be held in Montgomery November 5th, and continued for five days.

RURAL BREVITIES

—Cultivate, improve and adorn your farm to the highest attainable perfection.

—Farming leaves no sting after it; no bitter regrets, principle broken, innocence corrupted, or truth sacrificed.

—Bounteous nature from the bosom of the earth returns great food to the skill and industry of man.

—Farming exhibits man under his best features, and his happiest state; it is the field of human industry, and shows its rich reward.

—Farming admits of an appliance of talent and invention, science and experiment; the principles of mechanics, the discoveries of chemistry, and the investigations of natural history.

—The general assembly of Georgia should see to it that the labors of agriculture are facilitated, its processes improved, its valuable products greatly increased, and its various benefits widely extended.

—Farmer, study your business—see in what proportion your lands are every year productive, either of corn, or wheat, or cotton, preparatory to its cultivation.

IMPROVE YOUR LAND

As far as farmers have the ability, they should introduce on their land every improvement and every new machine for the purpose of accelerating and abridging labor. Not only should they buy if able, improved agricultural implements, but cultivate more grass, more root crops, keep more and better cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. This too will enable them to have more manure on the farm. In short every way, they should be true to the farm, it will then not only more abundantly minister to their wants but will give them the full benefit of their industry.

SOIL FOR FLOWERS.

A change of soil is often beneficial to flower beds, as well as to flowers in pots. A good soil can be had by taking surface soil from an old pasture, and mixing with old hot bed dung. Peat, or the fibrous surface from bogs, is good. Sand from ditches answers well. Leaf mould from the woods is admirable. Thoroughly decayed cow manure is excellent. Peat, sand or leaf mould, can be manured with special ingredients. In writing of soils, new beginners in flower culture are at a loss to understand terms used. A heavy soil is that in which clay preponderates over sand. A sandy soil is that in which sand is abundant with the clay. Loam is the upper surface of clay lands which has become dark or black by contact with the air and culture. A loamy soil is simply a rather heavy earth lightened by culture.

CARRY BUT LITTLE WEIGHT.

Carry but little weight if you would win, was the advice of an old Virginian to a young racer To succeed at racing, or pretty much everything else it is best too carry as little weight as the surroundings will admit of. The farmers of Georgia, as a general thing, have carried too much weight since the war. They have carried northern meadows, and gardens and dailies. Too much weight in paying out money for western bacon, pork, horses, hogs and mules Too much weight in the use of northern made wagons, ax helves, hoe handles and brooms. Too much weight in getting all of their fertilizers outside of the farm. Too much weight in mortgages and liens; in cultivating too much land, in carrying inferior stock; badly prepared land, and in too heavy a load of cotton. The truth is, many of our farmers have overloaded themselves, spending more than could be realized from their labor at home, and that labor not repaying the cost of what is produced.

POULTRY.

—The French are successful chicken raisers; they have light, portable coops, which they move from place to place over their farms: at one time upon the new-plowed fields and again upon the grass lands.

—A gentleman of experience recommends the putting of tar into the water drank by fowls as a certain preventive of chicken cholera. Another chicken raiser says, when chickens are affected, remove the poultry from the present location to a high, dry ground. They should not be confined, but should be prevented from entering their former enclosures. Take for each hen five grains of powdered prepared chalk, the same quantity of rhubarb and three grains of Cayenne pepper; mix and form into a pill with a few drops of mucilage. If the relaxation is not speedily checked, a grain of opium and a grain of powdered ipecacuanha may be given every four or six hours. Give water to drink in which is placed some unslacked lime. Provide their roosting place and its surroundings with plenty of ashes.

—Remember that some grain is necessary for the health of young chickens.

—Save the droppings of your chickens. Clean out your chicken house and mix the droppings with road dust. Put the dust and droppings in alternate layers in a barrel and mix before using.

CORN.

Corn is not only a good thing for stock of all kinds, but when properly prepared is good for the table also. We give some receipts to the farmer's wife for cooking green corn.

Roasted Green Corn.—Turn back the husks and remove the silk, replace the former as closely as possible and bury the corn in the hot ashes of a wood fire. In eating it use salt and butter.

Boiled Green Corn.—Strip the husks all but the inner layer. Turn the balance back and remove the silk, then replace the covering and secure at the top with a thread. Plunge it into boiling water and cook rapidly for twenty minutes. Do not salt the water. Drain well out the stalks of close to the cob and remove the thread, then lay a napkin on a dish, place the corn on it, with the husks still about it, they impart sweetness and flavor and preserve warmth and moisture.

Stewed Green Corn.—Cut the kernels lengthwise; slice a little from the top and scrape the balance from the cob. Cook for ten minutes with as little water as possible; then add rich milk and a plenty of butter; the latter cut into bits and rolled in corn starch or flour. Put in the milk first and cook until the corn is tender; just before serving add the butter. Season to taste with white pepper, salt, a very little white sugar and let boil gently for five minutes.

Baked Corn.—Cut the corn from the cob in the same manner as directed for stewing; mix it with rich new milk, not too thin, and season with pepper, salt and a pinch of white sugar. Beat two eggs light and stir into a mixture, then bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

Corn Fritters.—To one pint of grated corn add a teaspoonful of milk, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a teacupful of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a pint of sugar and two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately. Beat hard and fry on a griddle for breakfast; have it brown on both sides if for dinner.

Green Corn Pudding.—Cut the corn from one dozen ears as previously directed and mix with it a pint of sweet milk; add a tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, half as much pepper, half a cup of melted butter, and four eggs beaten separately. Beat well, add the white last, bake until firm and serve hot.

ITEM NOTES.

As a general thing the farm horses of this state meet with such treatment that they do not live out half their days. We hear sometimes of a farmer who has a horse twelve or fifteen years old, and the animal is alluded to as being a remarkable one, while the truth is the horse has a good master. He is never over-fed or overworked. He is fed regularly, and frequently his food is varied. He not only has corn, but barley, good hay, cut corn-stalks, clover, lucerne, etc., all in their season, and the consequence is he is full limbed, healthy and does his work satisfactorily in a good old age.

Indigestion of the Horse—Exercise the animal daily and give him easily digested food. Let a lump of stone salt be within his reach. When troubled by indigestion take a powdered nitrate of potassa, two part; black antimony, two parts; flour of sulphur, two parts; linseed meal, eight parts; mix and give one tablespoonful morning and evening, mixed among the animal's food, wetting the oats a little so as to make the particles adhere.

Foul Stomach—Clean the whole inside and other parts thoroughly with warm soapsuds, and afterwards with clean cold water, apply once or twice a day a solution of chloride of lime. One tablespoonful to each pint of soft, cold water.

—A horse that slobbers can be cured by occasionally giving him a gallon of wheat bran.

—English race horses are fed on the best upland hay, of which about six to eight pounds are given to each on the average daily, and from fifteen to twenty pounds of the best oats, in some cases beans being substituted for the latter. The quantity of hay varies according to the constitution.

—In the early part of a colt's life it is sometimes troubled by constipation, in that event use sugar, treacle, linseed gruel, or give a dose of castor oil mixed with linseed oil.

GOOD FARMING.

It is a mistake with some farmers to think that the greatest number of bales of cotton and the largest amount of corn raised on the farm is the best pay. True for one year the cotton and corn will bring more money than a smaller amount would have done, but the crop of one year does not establish the farmer as a successful, prosperous, business man. To be a good farmer there should be a fine yield of crops from the fields, and this without detriment to their fertility, in other words, there should be creditable yields without damage to the soil. It requires knowledge to run a farm. We know a number of men, who in ante bellum times, with slave labor, made money, yet now their farming is comparatively a failure from the fact that they are ignorant of the economy of labor, the use of machinery, the making and application of manures, in short, they fail because they are strangers to the science of agriculture.

RAISING HORSES AND MULES IN GEORGIA.

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR CONSTITUTION: As I am chairman of laying the stock business I will ask you for some light upon the subject Suppose I take ten mares to one jack (good stock) to start with, what will it cost me to run one year? What kind of management? How many acres pasturage and what kind of grass?

J. M. L., JR.

MERIWETHER Co., August 18, 1878.

There can be but little doubt that raising mules and horses in Georgia would be very profitable if carried on with good judgment and energy by one who understands the business. From the questions asked above, we infer the writer has but little, if any experience, and we prefer not to advise him or any one to embark in an enterprise where the chances of success might be against him. If our inference is correct, and if our correspondent is young, he would profit by going to a stock farm in Tennessee or Kentucky and work a while without compensation. Without some such experience, or unless the lack of it is compensated with unusually good judgment, natural aptitude for the business and the most untiring devotion to it, success would not be profitable. But one without sufficient experience might commence on a small scale and feel his way in the business till he would from contact with every phase of it in its details, fully comprehend it in a large scale. In this way one could become qualified to increase his stock to any desired amount. By such experience he would learn all about the cost of running a year with a dozen brood mares, the proper management, the kind of grass, pasturage, etc.

A stock farm for raising horses and mules ought to be self-sustaining, outside of the sales of stock. Brood mares do better with moderate work, and should do all the plowing and hauling of the farm. An abundance of winter pasturage should be provided by sowing rye, barley and winter grazing, oats on rich land. If these are sown early, it will be found economical to cut and feed to the stock in their stalls. A large supply of forage for dry feed should be grown, say oats, German millet, pea vines, etc. Oats should be the great reliance. Corn should not be used much. Brown sedge and Bermuda make a good summer pasturage until the stock can go on the harvest field. A few acres well set in lucerne would make a reliable never-failing supply of either green food, or hay, and the same may be said of Guinea grass. In back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION we have dwelt at length on sowing down grass.

The farm should be properly planted, the necessary barns and stables should be built, and conveniences arranged for the proper handling, sheltering, feeding, watering, and otherwise caring for the stock.

Answers to our correspondent, depend upon many circumstances and contingencies, which are unknown to us, such as the kind and quantity he has, its conditions, improvements, surroundings, &c., and finally in a great degree upon himself. Without a thorough knowledge of all these, no reasonably accurate reply could be given. In 1876, Dr. Janes, the commissioner of agriculture, sought to ascertain the cost in Georgia of raising a horse or mule to three years old, and found it to average $60. It would not cost as much now, as everything is cheaper and farm produce is made in greater quantity than then. If our correspondent is favorably situated, and can run the business well, it might not cost him more than $75 or $80.

GRAPE CULTURE IN FRANCE.

We have before us a highly interesting essay on grape culture in France; its first cost, annual expense, value of the crop, read by Mr L DeGive before the Atlanta pomological society. Were it not for its length, and our limited space, we would take much pleasure in republishing it. After fully discussing the subject he concludes by asking, can Georgia become a wine producing country? and says: I believe Georgia can and will become a wine producing country She has the requisite climate, none can doubt who has planted one vine and gave it the proper care She has the soil suited to the perfect developement of the grape, and what is better, she has what France has not—land so cheap that it can be said it cost nothing. The Frenchman, before he can plant his vineyard, has to purchase the ground at the enormous price of $800 to $:00 an acre, or lease it at a rental of $12 to $20 a year, while the Georgian gets as good an acre for $1 $2 and $3, and can thereupon add to his net benefit the European must pay as rent or count as interest of his capital invested in the land.

Stakes and fertilizers are as cheap or cheaper than in France, and a wire trellis is still cheaper than stakes. Plants, at the present time, cost more in Georgia than in France, but that can be easily overcome.

Now to the question of labor. Cannot that whole amount of labor I have purposely described to you be done as cheap as in France? Let us compare with a culture with which you are all perfectly well acquainted. The labor required annually for the ground of the vineyard is less than the amount given to plant and raise cotton; the chopping of cotton and the repeated pickings of the crop go very near to equal the summer operations and gathering of the grapes; the ginning and baling can be compared to the first making of the wine; therefore remains as extra labor, pruning, previgage and cares given to the wine. Suppose, to anticipate all possible contradiction, that the labor given to the vine is double the labor given to the cotton. Georgia gets green $16 65 per acre as the result of her cotton crop, in figuring upon the average of one-third of a bale to the acre and the staple at ten cents a pound. This $16 65 would pay for all expense whatever, and furnish besides a handsome sum, and allow $33 42 for the cost of labor per acre, and you are a great deal lower than the north of France, which pays $80, and very little above the center, which pays $32. If labor is cheaper here and cheap enough to risk the enterprise without fear, it still remains a difficulty: this labor must be trained to do it. This training will be easy, and even the colored man will come to it. I know nurseries in the south where nearly all the budding, grafting and making of cuttings are performed by negroes, and in a manner very satisfactory. Certainly that work is more difficult than the vineyard work. But the vineyard ought to be reserved to the white man, and the negro, at most, must only work the ground. The operations performed upon the vine, the making and care of the wine, are light, easy work. Indeed, there is no labor so amusing, so engrossing for the mind; the vineyard is the paradise of the laboring man. He loves his vines and attentively cares for them and their tender shoots and blossoms, and his pride for their luscious fruit can only be compared with the same feelings of a mother for her baby.

In France, father, mother, girls and boys, all work at the vine, each one in the measure of their power. So it ought to be here; and if so done, it adds to the best benefit, the whole amount reserved to labor in vineyards That family working of the vine explains the wealth of France and her wonderful recuperation after the German war.

—Unremitting application will induce disease unless the blood be kept constantly pure and rich. For all hard workers the remedy to keep the blood in the best condition is Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture. 243

Educational.

GORDON INSTITUTE,
Barnesville, Georgia,
HAS a well earned record for successful and practical teaching unsurpassed in the State. It has all the modern appliances, apparatus, and furniture; and a full corps of earnest, enthusiastic, successful Teachers of Art, Science and Literature. It is located in a young county, by universal consent the most moral, liberal and prosperous in Georgia. Board and tuition for Fall Term, beginning September 2d, 1878, $60 For Catalogue containing full details, address
CHAS. E. LAMBDIN, President.
Barnesville, Ga.
256 aug14...d1m

Wesleyan Female College,
MACON, GEORGIA.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION begins September 18th, 1878.
Faculty Complete.
Course of Study Thorough and Extensive.
For terms apply to
Rev. W. C. HASS, D.D., President,
or C. W. SMITH, D.D., Secretary.
A Liberal Course, embracing extensive facilities in Art, Music, Science and Literature, has been provided for Post-Graduates of this or any other respectable Female College, at reasonable rates.
10 1878 d3m

Atlanta Female Institute,
No. 76 Cor. Forsyth and Church Sts.
THE Fall Term of this Institute will open on Monday, Sept. 2d, 1878, with a full corps of able and experienced teachers in every department. The School affords the most comfortable accomodation for boarding and day scholars. For circulars address Mrs. W. HALLARD, Principal, Atlanta, Ga.
2 aug2...dim

LaGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FALL TERM of this Institution under Rev. J. E. MAYSON, and his able Board of Teachers, will open August 21st, and close the Friday before Christmas.
This Institution is in successful operation, having been rebuilt and refurnished; everything is new, and the most modern and improved methods of teaching have been adopted.
One or more of the Teachers will leave Atlanta on the 20th (August) and take charge of any girls on their way to LaGrange. It is important to those that each pupil be present the first day.
The whole expense for the Term, including board, washing, lights, fuel, incidentals and Literary Tuition $92 00. Including Music and use of instrument $119 00. Vocal Music in class, Drawing, and Calisthenics free of charge.
233 aug13 d1mo

Important to Parents and Guardians.
MOUNT DE CHANTAL
Academy of the Visitation
NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.
PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing, speaking French and Music. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution has been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, shall recommend Mt. de Chantal to the notice of the public. The influence exerted to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.
These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum, will we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.
For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia
Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson as General W. S. Walker.
390 july25...d1 sep10

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL
For Young Ladies,
No. 69 Franklin Street, BALTIMORE, MD.
MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE, PRINCIPAL.
THE Seventeenth Annual Session begins September 19th. For circulars apply to the Principal.
19 aug8...d3m

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY,
Washington, Wilkes Co., Georgia.
TERMS, $80 00 per session, or $160 00 a year. Write for Catalogue containing full information.
Address MOTHER SUPERIOR.
284 au 16 d1m

Vanderbilt University.
FOURTH SESSION opens Sept. 1, 1878, and closes June 1, 1879.
Tuition and other Fees: Literary and Scientific Departments, $65; Law, $100; Medicine, $65; Theology, $15.
Board and lodging per month, $16 to $30.
Cost of Grounds, Building, and Apparatus, $550,000. Permanent Endowment, $600,000. Professors, 97; Assistant Instructors, 8. Students last year 405, representing nineteen States.
For Catalogues, address
L. C. GARLAND, Chancellor.
Nashville, Tenn.
147 july9—d1sw4w & wiw

Atlanta Medical College.
THE Twenty-First Annual Course of Lectures will commence October 15th, 1878, and close March 4th, 1879.
FACULTY.
J G WESTMORELAND, M D, Professor of Material Medica and Therapeutics.
W F WESTMORELAND, Professor of Surgery.
WM ABRAM LOVE M D, Professor of Physiology.
V H TALLIAFERRO, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Woman and Children.
JNO THAD JOHNSON, M D, Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Venereal Diseases
A W CALHOUN, M D, Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
J H LOGAN, A M, M D, Professor of Chemistry
JNO T BANKS, M D, Professor of Practice of Medicine.
G W NUTTING, M D, Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Send for Announcement, giving full information.
JNO. THAD. JOHNSON, M D, Dean.
32aug6dawlm

SOUTHERN
Masonic Female College,
COVINGTON, GA.
FALL TERM OPENS MONDAY, September 2d. This is the sixteenth term under the present administration.
The instruction is thorough and varied. The Corps of Teachers ample and well qualified. None others employed.
Terms as low as the lowest of equal grade. Entire cost for ten months—Board, Tuition in College Classes, and Music, $250. Other special arrangements can be made, costing still less.
Send for Catalogues.
J. R. BRADSHAW, President.
374 July24...d1 mo&w5t

Mount DeSales Academy
MACON, GEORGIA.
Chartered 28th February, 1877.
THIS Academy, under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, is acknowledged to be the cheapest first class boarding school in the South.
TERM PER SESSION:
Board and tuition in all English branches...$75 00
Music (Piano or Organ) and use of instruments...10 00
Drawing, Painting, the Languages and Needlework are extras.
Next term commences September 25, 1878.
For catalogue and particulars address
DIRECTRESS OF THE ACADEMY.
4?2 aug1...1w 2?on s?aw1w

PRICES AGAIN REDUCED
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &c.
12 LIGHT WINDOW, PLAIN RAIL SASH, 8x10, 85c; 10x12, $1 00; 10x14, $1 15; 10x16, $1 40; 10x18, $1 60; 10x20, $1 85; 12x14, $1 40.
ROLLING SLAT BLINDS for same—85 cts $1 05; $1 20; $1 30; $1 50; $1 65.
WHITE PINE DOORS, Four Panel, Moulded on Stile and Rail, 1 inch thick—2x6, 80c; 2 6x5-6, 90c; 2-6x6-6 $1 00; 2-8x6-8, $1 10.
1 3-16 THICK—2x6, $1 10; 2 6x5-6, $1 20; 2-6x6-6, $1 30; 2 8x6-8, $1 30; 2 10x8-6 and 2-10x8-10, $1 45; 2-6x6-6 and 2-6x7-6, $1 65.
1¾ THICK—2-8x6-8, $1 40; 2-10x6-10, $1 55; 2 to 3 6x7-0, $1 75; 2 to 3-6x7-6, $1 95; 2 to 3-6x8-0, $2 05.
For Builders' Hardware very cheap.
F. W. HART,
30 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
311 mar21...d1y aug21

FOR SALE
IN the picturesque Vann's Valley, 1½ miles from Cave Spring, and close to a way station on Selma, Rome and Dalton R. R., a RESIDENCE, newly built and well finished, 6 rooms, dining room and kitchen, servants' houses, stables and barns and all necessary outhouses, with 30 acres garden, orchard and pasture, well fenced and watered, and 20 acres woodland, either separate or together, with the FARM, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are 1st and 2d Creek bottom renting at $5 per acre, and 20 acres woodland, with convenient houses, etc., and separate set of barns and stables. Both places have a fine well and springs and are in perfect repair and working order.
Address CHAS. M. MARSHALL,
93 aug6...d3mo Cave Springs, Floyd Co.

Summer Excursions.

For Staunton School
MR. W. P. INMAN will leave Atlanta SEPTEMBER 4th, at 2:15 P. M., by
THE KENNESAW ROUTE
with a Special Pullman Car for YOUNG LADIES desiring to go to Staunton.
Passengers by THE KENNESAW ROUTE arrive at Staunton
8 Hours and a Half in Advance
of the line via Richmond, without any Exclusive Delay.
By going THE KENNESAW ROUTE
ONE NIGHT'S RIDE
and Sleeping Car fare for that time is saved.
Parties desiring to send their daughters should address Mr. W. P. Inman, at Atlanta, Ga.
R. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent.
580 aug28...d1w

Young Ladies
—FOR—
Staunton, Va.,
MRS respectfully notified that Miss G. L. RIPLEY, will leave Atlanta, via Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line Railway,
"PIEDMONT AIR-LINE,"
Monday, September 2, 2:45 P. M.
A number of young ladies have signified their determination to accompany Miss Ripley; others desiring to do so will please communicate with her at No. 79 Houston street, Atlanta. Ample and comfortable arrangements have been perfected for all going this route
Special Sleeping Car accommodations provided for the party.
Parents and guardians are assured that under the care of Miss Ripley and Mr. J. H. Waldrop as special escort, their daughters and wards will receive every attention necessary for their comfort and pleasure
Fare by this route same by any other route.
I will take pleasure in answering all communications sent to my office, opposite the Markham House.
W. J. BOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
53: aug30 d4:

1878 Excursion Season. 1878
THE GEORGIA RAILROAD
Will commence August the 8th the issue of
Excursion Tickets to New York
VIA
CHARLESTON
$46 00 for the Round Trip!
Including State Rooms and Meals.
Tickets Good to Return until October 1st next.
The Fast, Safe, Superbly Appointed and Well Officered Steamships
CHAMPION, CHARLESTON,
CITY OF ATLANTA,
GULF STREAM, and GEO. W. CLYDE.
Compose the line. One of them will leave Charleston Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, making the voyage in about 50 hours.
This line has a justly celebrated reputation for
Commodious and Handsomely Appointed State Rooms.
Table Supplied with all the Luxuries of the Season.
Tickets on sale at Union Depot. Where State room can be secured.
R. R. DORSEY,
aug8...ntf Gen. Passenger Agent.

THE GREAT
Kennesaw Route.
Western and Atlantic Railroad,
OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
ATLANTA, GA., August 28th, 1878.
Grand New York
EXCURSION.
The public are informed that EXCURSION TICKETS, good until November 1st, are now being sold at ATLANTA, by The KENNESAW ROUTE—
To New York and Return
—VIA—
Dalton and Knoxville,
—FOR—
$48 35!
LONG BRANCH, N. J., and return, via NEW YORK, for...$47 00
CAPE MAY, N. J., and return, via PHILADELPHIA, for...45 50
NEW PORT, R. I., and return, via NEW YORK, for...51 00
SARATOGA, N. Y., and return, via NEW YORK, for...52 40
NIAGARA FALLS, and return, via NEW YORK, for...63 25
The Kennesaw Route is the ONLY Line with
Pullman Cars
leaving New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, and
ATLANTA DAILY,
—FOR—
WASHINGTON
connecting with Through trains of Pullman Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars and elegant coaches for York
Without Change.
The Kennesaw Route is the ONLY line having Through car leaving Atlanta at 2:15 p. m. for Washington without change
Holders of Excursion Tickets
—ARE—
Privileged to Stop Over
At any of the various Virginia Springs and resume their journey at pleasure
Without Extra Charge.
Following very Fast Time is made by our Line:
LEAVE ATLANTA AT 2:15 p. m., arrive Dalton 6:10 p. m., Knoxville 10:30 p. m., Morristown 12:18 a. m., Bristol 3:55 a. m., Wytheville 7:30 a. m., Christiansburg 9:34 a. m., Big Tunnel 9:47 a. m., Alleghany 9:57 a. m., Lynchburg 1:00 p. m., Charlottesville 3:50 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m., Baltimore 10:25 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., NEW YORK 6:45 a. m.
The Kennesaw Route
Passes over the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains affording Magnificent Views, where the Rivers are born.
We Make as Quick Time
As any Line.
The Kennesaw Route is the only line with a Through car leaving Atlanta for Washington without change, thereby making close connection at Charlottesville for Staunton and points on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad—thus obviating a long and expensive delay incident to other lines.
Send for further information.
Respectfully,
B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent.
318 au28 d1mo

St. Nicholas Hotel,
BROADWAY,
New York.
This popular resort for travelers has been rejuvenated and improved. All the features that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be sustained. A uniform rate of price, $3 50 per day for all parts of the house.
URIAH WELCH, Proprietor.
july14...tu.wed.wed&fri

Assignee's Sale.
IN pursuance of an order from the United States Court there will be sold for cash, before the Court House door, in the City of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in September next, six mules consisting of mules and accoutrements, belonging to the estate of Wm. Edwards & Co., Bankrupts.
G. T. DODD & J. C. FRANCIS,
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 16, 1878. Assignees.
208 aug17...d20d

Lotteries.

L. S. L.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE NINTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th.
Louisiana State Lottery Com'y.
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its Grand Single Number Distributions will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$30,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1000	5,000
10	Prizes 1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
300	Prizes 50 each	15,000
500	Prizes 20 each	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Approximation Prizes of $300	$2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,960	Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.
Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to
M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.
Or to AMOS FOX, 6 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
207 aug18...d&dwtw

5th
GRAND DISTRIBUTION
Commonwealth Distribution Company
By authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, supervised by Hon. R. C. Wintersmith, Ex Treas. Gen. T. A. Harris, Geo. E. H. Gray, and other prominent citizens, will give their
FIFTH POPULAR DRAWING
In Public Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., on
Monday, September 30, 1878.
NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!
Unparalleled Scheme!
$115,400 in Cash Prizes
And Tickets Only $2.
READ THE LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Prize	$ 30,000
1	Prize	10,000
1	Prize	5,000
10	Prizes 1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
100	Prizes 100 each	10,000
300	Prizes 50 each	15,000
500	Prizes 20 each	10,000
1000	Prizes 10 each	10,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9	Prizes $300 each, Approx'n Prizes	$2,700
9	Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960	Prizes	$115,400

Whole Tickets $2. Half Tickets $1 00.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.
Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Express. Full lists of drawing will be published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
100 aug6...d weds & fri & wtyaug13 20 sept d tues thurs sat dwky 3:10 17 24

!!! DOLLARS !!!
HAVANA LOTTERY.
Extraordinary Drawing
ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.
2133 PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE
500,000 DOLLARS
To take place on September 4th, 1878
Send for plans to
BORNIO & BROTHER,
Oldest and Best Known Agents,
27 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.
288 july17...d2mo

Relief for the Afflicted
DR. RICE,
37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,
regularly educated and legally qualified physician and not unsuccessful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all Forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.
Spermator

Official Announcements.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of W. A. FULLER as a candidate to represent the First Ward in the General Council for the ensuing term.

866 aug18...did

A
STRONG POINT
In the New "Domestic" Machine is its silence during operation. This, and its light running, ease of operation, simplicity, beauty of finish, and last (but not least by any means) its low price, are sterling qualities which commend themselves to those who are seeking a good machine. Our claim: The Best Machine is
MADE STRONGER
by our constantly increasing sales to ladies who have heretofore hesitated about using a machine until they saw the "Domestic."
CRAIGE & CO.,
43 Whitehall Street.
409 mar24...dtf

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
79 aug4 .d1m

The Constitution.
TRAVELLING AGENTS:
T. M. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON

OUR TRADE AND FAIR PAPER.

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE CONSTITUTION Trade and Fair issue will be issued on the first day of September. It will consist of eight large pages, or double the size of the Sunday edition. We expect to print 10,000 copies of it. We desire all the aid in the way of information that we can get, for we intend to present a complete summary of the trade not only of Atlanta but of north Georgia. The growth of Atlanta will be fully set forth, and for that purpose we invite contractors and builders to supply us with all the facts in relation to new buildings that they possess. The extent and nature of the city's trade will be presented, supported by facts carefully collated.

One page of this great edition will be devoted to the premium list of the North Georgia fair association, and to other matters relating to the coming fair. As a Trade and Fair paper, the edition will offer unusual attractions to advertisers, especially to jobbing merchants and manufacturers. In order to present in a creditable shape the advantages that our stores and factories offer we desire all the time that is possible. Orders for space should therefore be given within the course of the present week. If our patrons will be prompt in this respect, we promise them a Trade and Fair paper that they will be glad to distribute among their patrons.

THE CONSTITUTION.

THROUGH THE CITY.

NEWS GLIMPSES FROM OUR REPORTERS' NOTE BOOKS.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr D H Findley, Rome, Kimball.
—Mr J A Walker, Darien, Kimball.
—Mr L Ripley, Macon, Markham.
—Mr R Randall, Griffin, Markham.
—Mr C H Watt, Columbus, Kimball.
—Mr D B Hill, Americus, Markham.
—Mr W M Mallett, Jackson, Kimball.
—Col P T Smith, Newnan, Markham.
—Mr Jno H Dobbs, Macon, Kimball.
—Dr J S Hamilton, Athens, Kimball.
—Mr J C Francis, Augusta, Markham.
—Mr R S Stokeley, Crawford, Kimball.
—Col W W Clark, Covington, Kimball.
—Mr A Marshall, Bartlesville, Kimball.
—Mr T McMahon, Crawford, Kimball.
—Mr A W Wallon, Auburn, Markham.
—Mr John Nisbet, Savannah, Markham.
—Mr Jno S Castelle, Madison, Kimball.
—Mr J E Thornton, LaGrange, Markham.
—Mr Jno T Dickinson, Griffin, Markham.
—Mr G B McDonald, Newnan, Markham.
—Mr W H Davis, Burke county, Markham.
—Mrs M M Blassingame, Monroe, Kimball.
—Mr E D Graham, Cartersville, Markham.
—Gen A C Garlington, Greenville, S C, Kimball.
—Mr C V Morris and wife, Fort Gaines, Markham.
—Mr Hamilton McWhorter, Greenesboro, Ga Markham.
—Judge T W Thurman, of Griffin, was in the city yesterday.
—Mr T M Abercrombie and Miss Abercrombie, Monroe, Kimball.
—Mr R A Fuller returned to the city yesterday from a short trip north.
—Gen A C Garlington, of Greenville, S C, is on a visit to Atlanta.
—Col W S Wallace, of Butler, is attending the supreme court.
—Col Thos McGill was registered at the Markham on yesterday for dinner.
—Judge W D Nottingham, of Houston, has been in the city spending a few days.
—Mrs Philip Dodd, who has been spending the summer in Rome, has returned home.
—Gen John B Hood, of New Orleans, is a guest of the Kimball. Gen Hood has been spending several weeks at Gainesville.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Remember our fair.
—Lawn parties continue.
—Marietta has a hop every week.
—The back of the summer is broken.
—Atlanta has the best hotels in the south.
—The city hall will be chuck full tomorrow.
—All the interviewers are after Gov. Colquitt.
—Real estate transactions are looking up.
—Elegant hop at the Kimball house last night.
—A candidate and his beer are easily parted.
—The street sprinklers are taking a vacation.
—The grape crop is on the ragged edge.
—Some of the cities are clamoring for 3 cent beer.
—A sewer near the Calico house needs attention badly.
—We have had a fall of rain every day for over a week.
—Horses for the fair will soon begin to reach the city.
—All the schools re-open Monday. Get the little ones ready.
—Atlanta will never have an epidemic unless she is criminally negligent.
—Let everybody come our to-morrow and select good men to go to Barnesville.
—Mad. von der Hoya-Schultz has returned from her trip to Europe, and will take up her music class again in this city.
—Every county office is sought by half a dozen or more candidates, and the voter has a hot heat.
—Maj. J. R. Mahaffee, one of the efficient station house keepers, has returned to his post of duty after a two weeks' absence.
—Mr. R. D. Mann elsewhere informs the public that he has cheap tickets to New York. Go to see him.
—The heavy rains for the past week have done good service by flushing the sewers of our city.
—We are having too much rain. Will the clerk of the weather arrange this matter at once?
—Tom Poole says that the countryman will come in Saturday in swarms like they did in the days of secession.
—Let every one turn out on Saturday and attend the the meeting at the city hall. The trouble will commence at 11 o'clock.
—The trade issue is being filled up rapidly with advertising matter. Those wishing space had better make application at once.
—Candidates for election as delegates to the Barnesville convention are as thick as hops. Some good electioneering is being done.
—Those who keep posted in such matters say that fifty thousand visitors will be in our city in attendance upon the North Georgia Stock and Fair association in October.
—Columbus has eight cotton factories—all booming and making and makin money. Columbus is one of the solid cities of the country and is steadily growing in wealth and population.
—The young men of the Markham think of organizing a dancing club. They propose to give a hop every Friday night. Fine dancing music and refreshments will be tendered by the proprietor.
—Roberts, the keeper of the city park, says that he turned off the gas at George McKinny's meeting, a few nights ago, because George did not have an order from Mayor Angier to allow him the use of the hall.
—The list started by Mr. John Lowry at the Markham house cigar stand for contributions to the yellow fever sufferers, is still open. A few dollars are added to the amount already received every day. Very nearly every one of the subscribers are commercial tourists.

OUR FEVER FUND.

THE GREAT HEART OF GEORGIA SHOULD RESPOND.

The Latest Donations—A Bale of Shirting—An Appeal for Canton—The Burial of Brand—Saffron Scraps.

It is reasonably well settled that all Georgia will escape a visitation of the scourge, and we therefore make our appeal to the state in behalf of the sufferers in the fever-stricken cities. THE CONSTITUTION will gladly receive from all parts of the state sums, no matter how small. Georgia, free of disease and blessed with bountiful crops, should give liberally. We believe she will, and that promptly. We acknowledge this morning the receipt of the following:

Cox, Hill & Thompson (for Vicksburg)	$25
Cox, Hill & Thompson (for Memphis)	25
Alfred Ansell	20
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co	10
L C Beman, Sparta (for Grenada)	10
Tripod & Pine	5
P. H. Snook	3
Dr David Young, Jonesboro	1
George S Thomas	1
	$ 99
Previously acknowledged	108
Total	$207

If donors do not designate the point which they desire to help, their money will be sent to the Howard association at New Orleans. All requests relative to the destination of money will be carefully respected.

A BALE OF SHIRTING.

The following letter explains itself:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I am in receipt of a bale of seven-eight shirting, made by the Georgia factory, near Athens, Georgia, and donated by Mr. John White, the owner of the factory, and president of the national bank of Athens, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. It will be sold at auction on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, in front of Messrs. M. C. & J. F. Kiser, & Co's. store. The trade is respectfully invited to attend the sale.

JAMES R. WYLIE.

The sale of these goods should make a liberal addition to the fund for the relief of the stricken.

AN APPEAL FOR CANTON.

ATLANTA, GA., August 29, 1878.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have just received from my old home, Canton, Miss., a most piteous appeal from G. W. Thomas, president of the Howard Association, imploring me for aid to assist and relieve the yellow fever sufferers.

The city is depopulated, and the greatest distress prevails among the unfortunate ones who remained. They are greatly in need of funds, provisions, physicians and nurses—the burial corps consists of the undertaker and a negro, as the few who have so far escaped, cannot be spared from the bed of the sick and dying. All the stores are closed and, as the telegrams this morning inform us, "nothing but the hearse and coffins are to be seen on the streets." I beg of the good and charitable people of Atlanta a small mite from their abundance, and will see that all contributions shall be promptly and faithfully forwarded to Wm. J. Mosby, treasurer of the Howard Association. Respectfully,

H. J. SEMMES.

THE BURIAL OF BRAND.

The Gwinnett Herald gives the following concerning the burial of Brand:

"Mr Brand, who died in Atlanta last Saturday, of yellow fever, was a son of Crawford Brand, of Loganville. His remains were brought to that place for burial on Sunday. We understand that a considerable panic was created by the arrival of the corpse among the citizens, and it was with some difficulty that a sufficient number could be got together to perform the last sad rites."

ATLANTA'S CLEAN BILL

So far as the fever is concerned all fear seems to have departed from our citizens. We are confident of immunity, and the cases that may be imported hereafter will hardly cause a ripple of consternation. Whatever may have been the apprehensions at first, none will be felt now. After all, the sanitary precautions taken and the measures adopted for caring for any stray case that may drop in.

There is very little sickness in the city now and none in anywise approaching to yellow fever.

SAFFRON SCRAPS.

—Mobile is elated over her escape.
—Cleanliness is the best quarantine.
—Vicksburg's physicians all remained at their post of duty.
—Carbolic acid is now sprinkled in New Orleans with watering-carts.
—All the weeds and rank vegetables in and around Shreveport, LA., have been cut down.
—The Covington Commonwealth advises Louisville to quarantine against Cincinnati whisky.
—No amateur nurses are accepted in Memphis. They are "the meanest."
—"The threatened inroad of the lecture wave has been temporarily averted," says the New Orleans Times.
—Accordion to reports the first case of yellow fever—one of the crew of the steamer John Porter—has been developed in the city.
—It is estimated that eight times as many people have left Memphis during the present as in the panic of 1873.
—Upwards of twelve or fifteen men connected with the customs department at New Orleans have been taken down of yellow fever.
—The doctors find that good nursing is much more effective in the treatment of patients than medicine.
—Shreveport is guarded on every side by squads of citizens, who completely encircle the town and keep out all undisinfected visitors.
—Memphis Avalanche: No funeral train does "the old sexton pause to wait through the open gate," in Memphis. A hearse, a hack—the grave.
—The church which drops the heathen business and collects money for the fever-stricken people of the south, will display both sense and religion.
—Even the arrival of four grave-diggers is hailed by the scourged Grenadans as a relief. There were not enough well people left in the town to bury the dead.
—The type of the disease is very virulent in the great majority of cases, although in many instances persons have a mild attack and recover rapidly. One's habits of life have a good deal to do with the grade of fever which seizes him or her.—Memphis Appeal.
—New Orleans Times: The Howard association in this city is not only supporting the sick here, but sending doctors, nurses and supplies to nearly every afflicted city in the south. If Mobile were suddenly taken it would be safe to lay long odds that she would howl for New Orleans aid. And if she did howl for it she—would get it.

THE VERDICT.

Bread Leavened With Arsenic.

Some days since we published an article giving the facts relative to the death from poison of Mattie Parker, wife of John Carpenter. A post mortem examination having been held, the stomach of the deceased together with a quantity of bread and flour, were turned over to Prof. W. L. Land to analyze, and the jury separated to meet yesterday afternoon

TO RECEIVE HIS DECISION,

and make up a verdict.

At 4 o'clock, which was the appointed time for meeting, the jury collected at the office of Justice Bass, and soon after Prof. Land put in his appearance. After the usual preliminaries had been gone through with, Prof. Land stated to the jury the manner in which he analyzed the contents of the stomach; together with the bread and flour that had been entrusted to his care. He stated that the death of the woman was caused by poison, and that arsenic was the drug used. He also gave as his views on the subject, that there was enough poison in

ONE MOUTHFUL OF BREAD

to kill a person. The jury, after hearing his testimony, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from poison administered by her husband, Jno Carpenter. A preliminary trial will take place at the city hall this morning at eight o'clock before Justice Butt. Any new facts brought out in the trial will be promptly reported.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

List of Circuits

SHOWING THE CASES REMAINING UNDISPOSED OF

Southwestern	39	Augusta	15
Pataula	12	Middle	9
Chattahoochee	38	Ocmulgee	17
Macon	37	Brunswick	11
Flint	41	Eastern	35
Coweta	15	Atlanta	72
Rome	10	Total	334
Cherokee	13		

ATLANTA, GA., August 29, 1878.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Southwestern R R Co. vs Hankerson. Case, from Macon. Argued. H F Lyon, for plaintiff in error. W A Hawkins, contra.

No. 4. Taylor & Scott, et al Complaint, from Chatter. Argued. Guerry & Son, Cook & Hollis, for plaintiff in error. Hawkins & Hawkins, contra.

No. 5. Withdrawn.

No. 6. Usry vs Salisbury, Respess & Co. Factor's lien, from Sumter. Argued. Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. Guerry & Son, contra.

No. 7. Hawkins vs Georgia National Bank. Complaint, from Sumter. Argued. Hawkins & Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. Guerry & Son, contra.

No. 24. Jordan vs Carter. Complaint, from Lee. Argued. Vason & Davis, W A Hawkins, for plaintiff in error. C J Wooten, contra.

No. 25. Haynes vs Richardson. Claim, from Lee. Argued. S G Elam, for plaintiff in error. C B Wooten, contra.

No. 8. Everett vs The State. Murder, from Macon. Allen Fort, J A Edwards, for plaintiff in error. C B Hudson, solicitor-general, by B F Hollis, J an R Worrill, for the state.

Pending the argument of Mr. Fort, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a m to-morrow.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

Captain Redding Captures Two Ten Year Convicts After a Chase of Over Four Hours.

Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock two convicts from Spalding county, sentenced for ten years, were put on the cars at Griffin under guard of Captain Nelms, principal keeper of the penitentiary. They were handcuffed together. When near East Point, at 5 o'clock, they gloped from the cars when it was running at the rate of

TWELVE MILES PER HOUR.

The cars were stopped immediately and search made, but nothing could be seen of them. The guard, a one-legged man, walked the entire distance to Atlanta and notified Captain Henry Redding of the fact. He got his dogs as early as possible and started at 9 o'clock, and reached the place at 11, five hours after they had made their escape. It had been raining, and looked as if was useless to attempt to find them.

THE TRAIL WAS SOON STRUCK,

however, and a chase of an hour and a half followed, when a hard rain began to fall. For half an hour the rain fell in torrents, and the chase was abandoned for the time, but again renewed. At three o'clock in the evening one of them was caught. He had taken to a tree. He was secured and put in charge of some farmers while Captain Redding continued

THE CHASE AFTER THE OTHER.

Half an hour later the other was captured after a chase of over four hours and traveling a distance of twenty miles. They had succeeded in

BREAKING THEIR SHACKLES

as soon as they escaped, but traveled together for the purpose of fighting their way, and had armed themselves with heavy sticks of wood. They are now secure in the station house, but will be sent to their new homes to-day, there to work in darkness and in chains for ten long years for their evil doings.

Captain Redding should receive a medal, and no doubt will be handsomely compensated by the authorities.

ROOT HOG OR DIE.

The City War on Swine.

The ordinance recently passed by the city council on the subject of hogs is creating no little stir among the owners of those useful animals.

The ordinance declares that all pig-pens shall be considered

NUISANCES

and abated by the police. The ordinance is founded on good reason, as a pig-pen in a city is always a nuisance.

The police authorities are executing the new law very efficiently. In consequence there is quite a stir among the colored people who own most of the swine in the city. They complain bitterly of the new ordinance as an injustice, but they fail to comprehend the sound reasons which induced its adoption. The darkies are now disposing of their hogs in all possible ways. Some are killing them; others offer them for sale at any price; others have obtained permission to turn their pigs into lots until they can dispose of them. Some countrymen came to the city yesterday and bought a lot of pigs at very low prices. It is surprising how many of these rooting animals are in the city. It costs very little to raise a pig and when he is grown he is a great help to a poor family. But the pens became too bad and the city had to dispose of them. They are being fast abolished.

Can the Deaf be Learned to Talk?

On the 17th inst. a national convention of instructors and officers of deaf and dumb institutions assembled at Columbus, Ohio. Thirty-six institutions were represented by delegates in the convention. The Georgia institution was represented by Mr. S. A. Echols, a trustee, and W. O. Connor, Esq., principal of our state institution. The published proceedings of the conventions show that our delegation took a leading part in the deliberations of the convention. Mr. Connor was heard from more than once, while the press of Ohio pay flattering tributes to Mr. Echols, on his discussions in the convention. An address of his delivered on the 21st inst., is characterized as "able, eloquent," as having been "frequently and loudly applauded." From his address referring to the Ohio institution for the deaf and dumb, the following extract is copied from an Ohio paper:

Mr. Echols paid a glowing tribute to Ohio and her charitable institutions. Referring to the building of the deaf and dumb institute, he said: "This edifice, with its elegant appointments, its almost luxurious comforts and beauty of architectural design, towers toward heaven, a monument to the christian philanthropy of the people of Ohio. Were I a stranger from a foreign land, having enjoyed none of the opportunities we now enjoy of knowing the generosity and hospitality of her citizens, yet could I be informed that this magnificent and costly structure had been erected by the state of Ohio for the deaf and dumb children, I could bend my head in homage to a people entertaining in their hearts the noble principle of such liberality. In the shimmering of the sunlight upon its minarets and towers we can read the fulfillment of the command of Him whose divine care was shed upon the afflicted, "Feed my lambs." And today, with all her untold wealth, with her grand resources, with her galaxy of soldiers and statesmen, and with one of her sons occupying the most exalted trust in the gift of our nation, Ohio's institutions of public charity are the proudest and most enduring monuments to her patriotism and her civilization.

Mr Echols has a daughter seven years of age, a bright and beautiful child, who has been totally deaf from her birth. He was elected three years ago by the legislature a trustee of our state deaf and dumb institution, and since that time the public has been made acquainted with his earnest work in behalf of these afflicted ones by publications of the great reforms in that institution accomplished mainly through his instrumentality. The science or art of teaching articulation, by the means of which many who though totally deaf are taught to speak, has enlisted his attention since ascertaining that his little Ethel could be instructed by the system.

Messrs Echols and Connor have engaged as a teacher in our institution Mr Samuel M Freeman, a graduate of the National Deaf Mute college of Washington, D C, of which the renowned Dr E M Gaulandet is principal. Captain W T Newman, an expert in communicating in the deaf mute signs, in company with Mr Freeman and Mr Echols, paid our office a visit on yesterday.

Being introduced, Mr Freeman expressed pleasure at meeting us. "I am glad to see you," we responded. "He can't hear you," Mr Echols explained.

"I AM GLAD TO MEET YOU,"

we then loudly stated, but if we had spoken in thunder tones, Mr Freeman would not have heard the sound of our voice. Yet he conversed fluently, and returned pleasant rejoinders to our questions when interrupted by Messrs Newman and Echols.

Mr Freeman is a

SEMI-MUTE,

that is, one who is totally deaf, but whose organs of speech are unimpaired. He is a thorough scholar in the English, German, French and Latin languages, speaking the English, but writing all fluently. He is twenty-two years of age, bright, intelligent and thoroughly cultured.

Mr. Echols is a strong advocate of instruction in articulation. He tells of meeting two young ladies, one a Miss Mitchell, of Columbus, Ohio, daughter of General Mitchell and a grand-niece of President Hayes, and the other, Miss Kitty E. Minor, of Cleveland, each about fifteen years of age, and both talking distinctly either with each other or with other persons, though their understanding of what is said to them is obtained only by observing the motion of the lips of persons addressing them. It is believed that all intelligent children, though totally deaf, can be taught to communicate with others by this science of articulation. It is proposed to teach articulation in our Georgia institution. Mr. Echols believes that one half of the children there can be benefitted by this system.

Those interested in deaf mute instruction will be entertained by calling on Mr. Freeman at the office of Mr. Echols, just opposite THE CONSTITUTION office on Broad street. He will remain in the city until next week.

An Explanation.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: If all of your readers were acquainted with us it would be unnecessary to notice what has been said in your paper regarding our interference with the firemen in the discharge of their duty at the recent alleged fire on Broad street. Your readers who do not know us must think that we are tramps and bulldozers of firemen, instead of which we claim to be respectable and quiet citizens of Atlanta. We now give you a plain unvarnished statement of the facts: When Mr Rich's store was discovered to be on fire, Mr McGhee (of the firm of W L Stanton & Co. the latter adjoining Mr Rich's store) and G W Lowe and others soon had a small street hose in working order. They went within five feet of the fire and succeeded in getting it under complete control. When Mr. Hass reached the store of Mr. Rich, he found Low and McGehee playing on the fire and had nearly succeeded in putting it out. A few minutes later the fire department arrived and Joyner, Lynch and others were told by the undersigned and other citizens, that the fire was out and no water needed from the department.

Instead of Chief Joyner investigating, by an inspection of the premises, he ordered the streams to be played in the store. Had the pipemen entered the store instead of throwing the water from the sidewalk they would have discovered that there was no fire to play upon. They succeeded only in damaging the floor and drenching to the skin Messrs. Hass, McGhee and others who were in the store. All who were in a position to know testified to the fact that not a drop of water thrown by the department reached the spot where there had been a fire. When Mr. McGhee came to the front, almost smothered with smoke and water, he asked Chief Joyner to discontinue throwing the water, as there was no necessity for it. Chief Joyner replied, "That if he did not shut his mouth he would split his God damn head with his hose." By this time the water which was being thrown over the partition between Rich and Stanton's store was running through the plastering damaging Stanton & Co's goods. Seeing his goods being damaged, and knowing the fire (if any) to be out, Mr. Stanton, with some emphasis, insisted upon the water being cut off.

We tried to protect our property and that of our friends, which we hold to be a sacred duty. We submit to your readers who best performed their parts, we or our "efficient" fire department. When cross-examined by our attorney, Chief Joyner testified that the water was turned on when he ordered it done, and again turned off, when ordered by him. If this be true, how did we interfere with the firemen in the discharge of their duty?

In conclusion, we appeal to the general council of this city to investigate the conduct of Chief Joyner, who not only ordered a reckless and extravagant use of water to the destruction of property without investigating the necessity of its use, but cursed and threatened the lives of those who asked him to act otherwise.

W L LAWTON,
GEO W LOWE,
AARON HASS.

Hop Last Night.

Last night there was a hop at the Kimball house which will be remembered as one of the social events of the season.

At a quarter to ten the grand march was performed by an excellent band and a beautiful array of fashion and elegance passed around the ball room, which was brilliantly lighted.

The company represented the society of Georgia as well as that of Atlanta.

The hop was given in honor of the visiting young ladies by our young men. Among the attractions we noticed the Misses Alexander of Augusta; Miss Lockett, of Griffin; Miss Rogers, of Macon; Miss Bacon, of Albany, and Miss Hawkins, of Americus. Atlanta society was represented by twenty or more of its fair daughters. There were several visiting gentlemen and a liberal attendance of Atlanta beaux. The programme was finely arranged and was carried out with the zest that showed true enjoyment. The evening was cool and dancing was more of a joy than a task. The beautiful arcades of the Kimball house were brilliant all the evening. The hop will be remembered with pleasure.

North Georgia Railroad.

Colonel Robert F. Maddox, who has taken charge of the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, is the right man for the place. He has commenced the work of laying the track and will push it through to completion. Mr. S. C. Thornton, the first engineer, went to Rome yesterday after the new engine, which, by the way, will be named after Gen. Phillips, who has worked so nobly in aid of this railroad.

Coal Creek, Montevallo and Eureka Coal. Extra good Lump. By car load as low as can be bought in this city. SCIPLE & SONS,
165 aug14...dtf 59 Decatur street.

Yes Sir-ee, Bob.

I am selling tickets to New York at reduced rates, and at lower rates than any other office in Atlanta. Call at No. 4 Kimball house, and see for yourselves.

R. D. MANN, General Agent.

The Staunton Schools.

As will be seen from our advertising column, Mr. W. P Inman, one of our most prominent citizens, will leave for Staunton, Va. September 4th, via the Kennesaw route, in a through Pullman car.

It seems from the card that the Kennesaw route is 8½ hours the quickest line to Staunton.

We understand over twelve young ladies are already booked for the trip.

Montevallo Coal. Sciple & Sons.
2 2 aug14—dtf

To the City Tax Payers.

About two thousand of those who are in the habit of paying their taxes before going to a fi fa still stand upon the books unpaid. This is to give notice that I will be compelled to close the books on the 20th day of September next. My receipts dated the 21st would be an unlawful one, and I hope that all those who do not wish to pay from $1 50 to $5 cost will come up and settle before the 20th; also recollect that if all, or nearly so, put off paying until the last four or five days that it will be impossible for me to write the receipts and credit the same on the tax digest. Respectfully

aug 26 d6t J. O. HARRIS, C. T. C.

Cheapest Furniture House in Ga.

Marble tables only $2.50, largest and most elegant stock parlor and dressing case suites in the city—all modern styles. Don't be INDUCED to buy elsewhere before examining these goods. Best parlor suits in Georgia for $50.
P. H. SNOOK,
538 aug28 tf LEADER OF LOW PRICES.

Cotton.

Parrott Brothers, No 27 Decatur st, will buy your cotton and pay you the highest market price for it. Go and see them before selling. 474 aug25...1w

Yes, I Am Proud of the Name—Woman's Best Friend.

To relieve the aching heart of women and bring joy where sorrow reigned supreme, is a mission before which the smiles of kings dwindle into utter insignificance. To do this is the peculiar province of Dr J Bradfield's Female Regulator, which, from the numberless cures it has accomplished, is appropriately styled Woman's Best Friend. The distressing complaint known as the "whites," and the various irregularities of the womb, to which woman is subject, disappear like magic before a single bottle of this wonderful compound. Ask your druggist for it. 480 aug25 eodlm sun,wed,fri

ROLLAND & BRENSHAW,
DENTISTS,
34 Whitehall street, cor. Alabama, Atlanta, Ga.

First-class operators, second to none; charges less than any other FIRST-CLASS dentists in the uth. A majority of our gold fillings made for $1 per filling. Artificial teeth $5.00 to $15.00 per set.

Our new dental plate (perfected by Dr. Holland) is far superior to rubber or celluloid, and in point of cleanshine and strength preferable to gold. Teeth extracted for 50 cts. Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of gas and other anesthetics.

We propose to be thorough in each and every operation we perform, and can refer to hosts of the best citizens of Atlanta to subs antiate all we claim.

Our motto—Comfort and permanent benefit to our patrons. 362 aug18...d8m 4h 4th p

Knights of Honor.

There will be a joint meeting of Georgia Lodge, No. 127, and Gate City Lodge, No. 346, K. of H., at the usual place, on Friday, 30th instant, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of meeting Grand Dictator S. H. Shepard, who will exemplify the New Work. A prompt and good attendance is requested.

By order of the Dictators.

H. C. MITCHELL,
Reporter Georgia Lodge, No. 127, K. of H.
J. H. SEBRON,
Reporter Gate City Lodge, No. 346, K. of H.
000 aug29 .dtf

TROY, ALA., October 4th, 1877.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT, Columbus, Ga.:

Dear Sir—We have sold the dozen boxes of Teethina (Teething Powder) sent us a short time since, and found the results entirely satisfactory. *Its speedy cure of Sores and Eruptions upon the skin have been remarkable.* Please send us three (3) dozen boxes more, and oblige. Yours, &c.,

GOLDSMITH & SON, Druggists.

Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, and all Druggists keep it.

It is a matter for general congratulation that the White Sulphur Springs, near Gainesville, are kept in such a style as already to attract a large number of guests from the South and Southwest. Parties who are familiar with the best watering places of Virginia do not hesitate to claim for these Springs superior advantages as respects society, climate and elegance. Now that the Yellow Fever scourge is driving so many of our best families from coast cities and west, it is fortunate that the White Sulphur Springs are near at hand and can furnish unrivaled accommodations to all who desire either health or amusement. We advise all not to stand on the order of their going but go at once.

"AS LIGHT AS OCEAN FOAM" is a simile often used. But ocean foam is light in weight, deceptive and vapid; quantity vs. quality. Ladies, use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, and your bakings will be a delight to the eye and the palate. Cake, bread, biscuit, pot-pies and puddings all bear witness to its magic.

Parlor Billiard Tables

Can be seen at Phillips & Crew's. Ladies are especially invited to call.
548 aug30...d3

THE MOST POPULAR
Dry Goods House South!

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
Dry Goods, Carpets, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, &c.

Established at Charleston, S. C., in 1865; Jacksonville, Fla., in 1867, and Atlanta, Ga., in 1874.

The above different branches, with their long established reputation in every household in the States which they are situated and among the tourists who visit those States, ought to be sufficient guarantee to the public that

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
38 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Possess the facilities of competing with any house South.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

are now being offered, and a call is respectfully solicited by Mr. Herman Furchgott, who personally guarantees the public perfect satisfaction in every respect.

P. S.—Mr. L Furchgott has left for the North, where he is making the cheapest and most satisfactory purchases for the large and long established firm of Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

aug25...dtf

A Blessing to Suffering Females.

Holmes's Liniment, when used for two or three weeks before confinement, produces a wonderful effect, causing a very easy and quick labor, with comparatively little pain, and leaves the mother in a condition to recover quickly—or, in other words, to have a good getting up. Under its use, labor will not ordinarily occupy one-fourth of the time, and the female will not suffer one-tenth of the pain usually felt.

The condition for which this remedy is offered is of such a character as to forbid a long array of certificates. Those interested in its use are referred to the hundreds who have used it.

Ladies will please enquire of each other what they know personally of "The Mother's Relief." Ask your druggist for it.

450 aug25 eodlm sun,wed,fri

What is Portaline?

This question is thus briefly and truthfully answered. Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, derives its name from the fact that it regulates those portals of the body through which the most dangerous diseases make their entrance into the human system. Simple roots and herbs, for which we are indebted to bountiful nature, have been scientifically combined, and presented as a cure to all suffering with Constipation, Biliousness, Dyspepsia and all diseases arising from torpid liver. Price 50 cents a Package

For sale by Collier & Co., Pinson & Peacock, and Hutchison & Bro.

411 aug25...deowlwly+sowwly

For Upwards of Thirty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves **wind colic**, regulates the bowels, cures **dysentery** and **diarrhœa**, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. **25 cents a bottle.**

466 feb26...dawlyr

An Undeniable Truth,

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

378 june23...deowly &wkyeowly

Take that Buckeye Out of Your Pocket!

Now that the medical properties of the Buckeye are clearly established, and utilized for the cure of Piles, why not make a direct application of its healing virtues in the form of Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment and be cured? This preparation is made from the alkaloid of the Buckeye, or Horse Chestnut, and, combined with other ingredients, is offered to the public as a cure for nothing else but Piles. Price 50 cents a Bottle.

For sale by Collier & Co., Pinson & Peacock, Hutchison & Bro.

411 aug25 deowly &weowly

Eureka Coal. Sciple & Sons.
165 aug14...dtf

Immense Bargains are now offered in Fall and Winter Goods from last season. Furchgott, Benedict & Co. aug29...dtf

1878. 1878.

FALL TRADE.

Lamps, Crockery, Glass, New Styles Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, fine Cutlery, Casters, Spoons, Show Cases, at Factory Prices, by
McBRIDE & CO.

349 nov11...d1yr 4pg

Red Ash Alabama Coal. Sciple & Sons. 965 aug14...dtf

WILHOFT'S FEVER AND AGUE TONIC This medicine is used by construction companies for the benefit of their employes, when engaged in malarial districts. The highest testimonials have been given by contractors and by the Presidents of some of the leading railroads in the South and West. When men are congregated in large numbers in the neighborhood of swamps and rivers, Wilhoft's Tonic will prove a valuable addition to the stock of medicines, and will amply reward the company in the saving of time, labor and money. We recommend it to all. WHEELOCK, FINLAY & Co., Proprietors, New Orleans.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

627 may1 d&wlm aug24...d&wlw

Coal! Coal! Coal! Sciple & Sons.
965 aug14...dtf

Miss Jamie McKinley's Select School, No. 260 Peachtree st.

Fall term opens Sept. 2d. Superior advantages in Preparatory and Upper Departments. Beautiful location and grounds. Charges low. 182 aug11...dt sept

Coal Creek Coal. Sciple & Sons.
965 aug14...dtf

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cook wanted—F E Block.
Iron safe to exchange—B J Wilson.
Red rust proof oats for sale—W S Cox.
Oconee White Sulphur Springs.
Situation wanted—A.
Four Gullett Gins for sale—B J Wilson.
Notices in bankruptcy—O P Fi salmons.
New London Academy—Wm Robin Tives.
Parlor Billiard Tables—Phillips & Crew.
Refreshment privileges at Fair—S W Wrenn.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 29, 1878.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying.....100 | Selling.....101
EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	100@102	Atlanta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 7s	107@109	Atlanta City 8s	106@107
Georgia 7s gold	107@109	Atlanta 10s	114@115
Georgia 8s	107@112	Augusta City 7s	97@100
So. Car. valid 6s	83@ 85	Savannah City	54@ 57
N. E. R. R. 7s	95@103	Macon City	50@ 60
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	102@105	Ga. R. R. 7s	100@102
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cen R R	103@115	Ga. R. R. 8s	105@106
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	100@102	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@111
Atlanta Water	99@101	Central R. R. 7s	102@105
STOCKS—		So. West R R 7s	100@102
Georgia R. R	68@ 70	M. & W. P. R. R. 7s	100@102
Central R. R	53@ 55	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	98@100		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Noon.—Stocks somewhat irregular. Money 7. Gold 100¾@100⅝. Exchange quiet at $4 84; short $4 86. State Bonds quiet. Governments strong and higher.

NEW YORK, August 29—Evening.—Money easy at 1¼. Exchange quiet at $4 88¾. Gold 100¾@100⅝. Governments strong and higher; new fives 105. State Bonds quiet.

Stocks steady.

N. Y. Central	111¾	Chicago & N. W.	84¾
Erie	15¾	Preferred	65¾
Lake Shore	65¾	Rock Island	115¾
Illinois Central	87	Western Union	99
Pittsburg	80		

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold.....$129,043,844 Currency.....$49,668,536
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest.